Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-068
Tuesday
11 April 1989

Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-068 *11 April 1989*

CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Uranium Production Initiative Generates Comments 1
'Invitation' to U.S. *[Chernyshev on TASS]* 1
Bush Response 'Incoherent' *[Glazunov on Moscow International]* 1
CIA Director Webster Cited on Arms Control *[Bogachev on TASS]* 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Pact Foreign Ministers Committee Meets in Berlin 3
Bessmertnykh Arrives *[Moscow Radio]* 3
Talks Begin 11 Apr *[TASS]* 3
Scientific Cooperation Conference Held in Berlin *[PRAVDA 7 Apr]* 3

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Gerasimov Gives Foreign Ministry Briefing 10 Apr 4
Shevardnadze's GDR Visit Postponed *[TASS]* 4
Georgia 'Calm' But 'Tense' *[TASS]* 4
Cause of Sub Fire Not Established *[TASS]* 4
Gerasimov 11 Apr Foreign Ministry Briefing Reported 5
Denies Western Reports on Georgia *[TASS]* 5
Cites Japanese Nuclear Accident *[TASS]* 5
Nuclear Submarine Accident, Aftermath Detailed 6
Yazov Gives Update *[IZVESTIYA 11 Apr]* 6
Funeral Rites 12 Apr *[TASS]* 6
U.S. Accepts Norwegian Radiation Assessment *[TASS]* 7
'Roundtable' on Gorbachev's Visit to Cuba, UK *[Pyadyshev, Zhuravlev, Pasko on Moscow Radio]* 7

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States and Canada

U.S. Warned Not To Back Israeli 'Inflexibility' *[IZVESTIYA 10 Apr]* 11
U.S. Relations With Afghanistan Viewed *[Moscow Radio]* 11
Oliver North Trial Developments Reported *[IZVESTIYA 8 Apr]* 12
U.S. Military Attache Expulsion Detailed *[MOSCOW NEWS 26 Mar]* 13
Americans' Reaction to Elections Reported *[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 5 Apr]* 14
Delivery of Booms to Alaskan Oil Spill Reported *[PRAVDA 10 Apr]* 15

China

PRC Journalists Continue Visit to Russia 15
Head of Delegation Interviewed *[Moscow International]* 15
Summit Discussed With Lukyanov *[TASS]* 15
Heilongjiang Delegation Continues RSFSR Visit 16
Returns to Moscow After Touring RSFSR *[Moscow International]* 16
Received by Vlasov, Other Officials *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Apr]* 16
Meets With Moscow City Leaders *[Moscow International]* 16
New Crossing Points on Border *[Moscow International]* 17
Importance of Soviet-Chinese Summit Stressed *[Barsov on Moscow International]* 17

USSR-PRC Asia-Pacific Cooperation Outlined *[(Volskiy) on Moscow International]* 17
Expanding Soviet-Chinese Border Trade Viewed *[Petrovskiy on Moscow International]* 18
USSR-PRC Border Navigation Talks Viewed *[Moscow International]* 19
PRC Airline Begins Using Soviet Planes *[Moscow International]* 19
PRC, Albanian Deputy Ministers Discuss Ties *[PRAVDA 31 Mar]* 19
Li Peng Discusses Economy, Inflation *[PRAVDA 5 Apr]* 20
NOVOYE VREMYA Introduces Chinese TV *[Moscow International]* 20
Soviet Theater Official on Contacts With PRC *[Moscow International]* 20
Youth Magazine Hopes To Establish PRC Ties *[Moscow International]* 21

Near East & South Asia

Perez de Cuellar, Afghan Foreign Minister Meet *[TASS]* 21
Artillery Barrage on Jalalabad Described *[TASS]* 22
Pakistani Addresses PRC on Afghan Situation *[TASS]* 22
Central Asian Republics Group Visits Afghanistan *[TASS]* 22
Air Force Chief Reportedly To Visit Syria *[Abu Dhabi Radio]* 22
Official in Syria for Talks on Bilateral Relations *[Baghdad INA]* 22
Foreign Ministry Official in Libya for Talks *[IZVESTIYA 10 Apr]* 23
Anniversary of Friendship Treaty With Iraq Marked *[Moscow International]* 23
Presidium Exchanges Messages With Kuwait *[IZVESTIYA 5 Apr]* 23
Presidium's Birthday Greetings to PDRY Leader *[IZVESTIYA 5 Apr]* 23

Sub-Saharan Africa

Diplomatic Ties With Independent Namibia Planned *[Moscow International]* 24
South African Actions in Namibia Criticized *[IZVESTIYA 9 Apr]* 24

West Europe

FRG's Vogel Makes 'Brief Working Visit' to Moscow 24
Arrives 9 Apr *[TASS]* 24
Meets With Gorbachev *[TASS]* 24
Silayev in FRG for Economic, S&T Talks 24
Attends Talks *[TASS]* 24
Discusses Gorbachev Visit With Kohl *[PRAVDA 8 Apr]* 25
Attends Nuremberg Trade Symposium *[TASS]* 25
Visits Munich Machinery Fair *[TASS]* 26
FRG, GDR Army Delegations Meet in Hamburg 26
Implementation of GDR Cuts Discussed *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Mar]* 26
SPD's Bahr Views 2-Day Talks *[IZVESTIYA 1 Apr]* 26
FRG SPD's New Policies, Prospects Viewed *[IZVESTIYA 4 Apr]* 26
FRG Foundation Opens Branch in Moscow *[Hamburg DPA]* 27
Talyzin Ends Finland Visit, Talks With Leaders 27
Praises Extension of 1948 Treaty *[Moscow Radio]* 27
Meets Finnish Premier Holkeri *[IZVESTIYA 8 Apr]* 28
Meets Finnish President, Ends Visit *[IZVESTIYA 9 Apr]* 28
Greetings on Anniversary of USSR-Finland Treaty 28
Supreme Soviet Greets Koivisto *[PRAVDA 6 Apr]* 28
Koivisto Greets Gorbachev *[PRAVDA 6 Apr]* 29
Council of Ministers Greets Holkeri *[PRAVDA 6 Apr]* 29
Holkeri Greets Ryzhkov *[PRAVDA 6 Apr]* 29
Deputy Premier Gusev at Finnish Embassy Fete *[PRAVDA 7 Apr]* 30
Soviet, Finnish Foreign Ministry Officials Meet *[IZVESTIYA 31 Mar]* 30
Deputy Trade Minister Chumakov on UK Trade *[TASS]* 30
Rushdie Affair Overshadows Howe's Pakistan Trip *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Apr]* 30
Consultations Held With EC Foreign Ministries *[TASS]* 31
Yazov Welcomes Swiss Defense Official to Moscow *[TASS]* 31
Soviet, Austrian Officials Discuss Space Flight *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 31 Mar]* 32
Gorbachev Greets New Belgian Communist Chief *[PRAVDA 2 Apr]* 32
Belgian Communists' Reorganization Noted *[PRAVDA 2 Apr]* 32

Latin America & Caribbean

Gorbachev Visits Cuban Microbrigades 4 Apr *[PRAVDA 6 Apr]* 32
Comparison of Gorbachev-Castro News Conference *[PRAVDA 6 Apr]* 34
Brazilian Development, Expanded Ties Viewed *[PRAVDA 31 Mar]* 34

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Situation in Georgian Capital Remains 'Complicated' 35
Tanks Face Barricades in Tbilisi *[Budapest Radio]* 35
Death Toll Reported at 40 *[Hamburg DPA]* 35
Rally Dispersed With Warning Shots *[AFP]* 35
Paris Embassy Advisor Interviewed *[Paris Radio]* 35
Shevardnadze Attends Georgia Meeting *[TASS]* 37
Georgian First Secretary Explains *[Moscow TV]* 37
Official Reports 'Everything Normal' *[Hamburg DPA]* 38
Georgia Situation 'Remains Tense' *[TASS]* 38
Yerevan Reports Situation 'Still Complex' *[Yerevan Domestic]* 38
Residents Await More Information *[IZVESTIYA 11 Apr]* 39
Decree Amending Law on Criminal Liability Published *[IZVESTIYA 11 Apr]* 40
PRAVDA Views Criminal Law Changes *[11 Apr]* 41
Lawyer Views Criminal Law Changes *[IZVESTIYA 11 Apr]* 42
New Decree Removes 'Uncertainties' *[PRAVDA 11 Apr]* 43
Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Changes *[TASS]* 45
Results Reported in Second Round of Deputy Elections 45
Baltic Republics Voting Reported *[AFP]* 45
Various Runoff Elections Reported *[TASS]* 46
Sakharov Among Latest Science Academy Candidates *[TASS]* 46
Continuation of Election Process Viewed *[PRAVDA 9 Apr]* 47
OGONEK's Korotich Cited on Election Results *[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 8 Apr]* 48
Lieutenant General Kuzmin Interviewed on Election *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Apr]* 49
More on Solovyev Address to Leningrad Voters *[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Mar]* 50
Medvedev Interviewed on 'Limits' to Glasnost *[Sofia POGLED 10 Apr]* 53
Earthquake Hits Kuriles; No Damage, Casualties *[TASS]* 54
Latvian Government Discusses Economic Change *[Riga International]* 54
'Sajudis' Information Agency Formed in Lithuania *[Vilnius International]* 55
Moldavian Leaders at 19 Mar Rally on Language Laws *[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 21 Mar]* 55
Leaders Field Questions at Rally *[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 23 Mar]* 55
Moldavian Draft Language Laws Completed *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 4 Apr]* 56
Paper Outlines Language Provisions *[IZVESTIYA 6 Apr]* 56
Report on Tour of Chernobyl Accident Zone *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Mar]* 57
Concern Expressed Over Lax Arms Storage Policies *[PRAVDA 6 Apr]* 64
AES Visit Proposed to Allay Safety Concerns *[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 6 Apr]* 65
Bad Conditions Cause Kuzbass Migration *[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 28 Mar]* 66
Co-op To House Foreigners in Homes Cleared *[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 5 Apr]* 68

Economic

Joint-Stock Consultancy Companies Advocated *[PRAVDA 30 Mar]* 68

Agricultural

Article Views RSFSR Seasonal Potato Shortage
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 31 Mar] 70

Scientific

Soviet Scientists Plan Test-Tube Fusion Experiment *[London DAILY TELEGRAPH 7 Apr]* 71
'Phobos' Project Discussed at Gagarin Forum *[Moscow TV]* 71

Academician Ilin Discusses Chernobyl Fallout *[Moscow International]* 72
New Satellite TV Stations Being Developed *[Moscow TV]* 72

Military

More Events Relating to Air Defense Forces Day 73
Yazov, Moiseyev Attend Ceremony *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Apr]* 73
Air Defense Chief on Defensive Doctrine *[Moscow International]* 73
General Discusses Air Defense Forces *[Moscow Radio]* 73
Yazov Gives Order of the Day *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Apr]* 74

Uranium Production Initiative Generates Comments

'Invitation' to U.S.

LD1004162489 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS—By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally cease the production of enriched weapon-grade uranium this year.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced in London that in addition to the industrial reactor producing weapon-grade uranium, which was shut down in 1987, two more such reactors are scheduled to close this year and next year and no facilities will be commissioned to replace them.

The USSR is thus taking another major step towards the complete cessation of production of fissionable materials for use in weapons.

The latest Soviet peace initiative can be interpreted as an invitation of sorts to the United State. to drop plans to modernize existing plants or build new ones for producing fissionable materials for nuclear weapons, and as an offer to make progress together towards a ban on the manufacture of such materials in the name of restraining the nuclear arms race.

The invitation is particularly timely now that Washington plans to earmark some 52 billion dollars over the next 20 years to build more advanced facilities to produce plutonium, highly-enriched uranium and tritium, which is another important component of nuclear munitions.

In particular, there are plans to install a large new reactor at the Savannah River Military Nuclear Centre in South Carolina and four reactors at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

If the U.S. leadership is indeed interested in reducing nuclear arsenals, for example in 50-per cent cuts in Soviet and American strategic offensive weapons, the time has come for it to review its attitude to the enormous industrial complex for producing nuclear weapons.

The complex in the U.S. is immense: 16 enterprises, three laboratories and one test facility are currently involved in research, development, production and testing of nuclear arms.

They are located in 13 states and their staff total 90,000.

According to U.S. expert estimates, the United States will produce more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of different types in 1985-90 and 12 new categories of nuclear weaponry are being developed.

Can measures now being taken to maintain and modernise this colossal production machinery facilitate the success of nuclear arms reduction talks? They certainly can't.

This means that this very machinery itself should be gradually scaled down, especially as many related enterprises in the United States have been in operation for several decades and no longer meet safety and environmental standards.

By gradually shutting down plants producing fissionable materials, it will be possible to narrow the base for the manufacture of nuclear weapons and bring it into line with demands that should be made on nuclear arsenals by projected Soviet-American agreements.

Bush Response 'Incoherent'

LD1004145189 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Viktor Glazunov commentary, in Russian fading to English translation]

[Text] As the relations between Moscow and London often influence the course of events worldwide, and above all in Europe, the interest to Soviet-British dialogue is well justified. That Gorbachev's visit brought more understanding between the two countries is encouraging. On a bilateral plane, a number of contracts were concluded to mutual advantage. Internationally, the two sides widened the area of common approaches to a range of urgent problems of international life. However, the differences remaining on the issue of nuclear weapons are still arousing concern.

While London insists that a lasting peace can be secured through nuclear deterrents alone, Moscow's view is different. It says time is now to deter nuclear arms proper, rather than talk in terms of nuclear deterrents, and that security lies only in a denuclearized world, in a denuclearized Europe.

The new Soviet move on halting the production of weapons-grade uranium must be seen precisely under this angle. That it is a step forward to a sweeping program to eliminate nuclear weapons should be clear to all and sundry. Since the Soviet initiative provides for reducing the industrial base for such weapons, an obstacle is being put in the way of piling up nuclear arsenals. With nuclear disarmament in mind, such a mesure should be welcomed, and opponents of nuclear weapons are doing precisely that.

In the meantime, some eyebrows were raised over Washington's response to the new Soviet move. The American President was incoherent, while the State Department skeptical. One reason may well lie in the United States' program for developing a new general nuclear reactor to produce weapons-grade materials. If so, the question is one of America's future policy. Will it

adhere to its declared goal of lowering nuclear confrontation or turn to nuclear rearmament by replacing its stockpiles with new types of nuclear weapons? Since the matter is too grave, clarity is needed.

Banking on strength and nuclear weapons by definition has brought humanity to the brink of self-destruction. In the meantime, there will be no threat of nuclear conflict and thereby no threat to the existence of the human race. There is no sensible alternative to nuclear disarmament. This alone prompted the new Soviet initiative aimed at deterring nuclear armaments.

CIA Director Webster Cited on Arms Control

LD1004180189 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS—By TASS observer on military issues Vladimir Bogachev:

A concept of a "comprehensive, quick and effective control over the observance of arms control agreements" does not seem to be regarded by Washington any longer as the cornerstone of the U.S. disarmament strategy. Speaking before journalists recently, CIA Director William Webster described the comprehensive verification procedure, put forward by the Soviet Union at the talks on strategic offensive armaments, as difficult, if not dangerous for the United States.

Webster said that on-site inspection could create difficulties on U.S. territory relating to defence strategy plans and the staging of some top secret operations. In short, he admitted that the CIA, and perhaps not only the CIA, was not interested in effective control over the observance of arms control agreements.

It is worth recalling that for many years the U.S. persistently put forward a theory on the relation between the open U.S. society and Washington's stand on methods of control in observance of arms control agreements.

Leaving aside the problem of the existence of this interconnection, one can draw a conclusion that previous statements of American diplomats about their desire to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on unannounced inspections of military facilities of both sides "at any time and for any region" were not confirmed. There are grounds to believe that the Americans put forward these proposals at the talks only for propaganda purposes, counting on the USSR's refusal.

Indeed there was a period when the USSR turned down on-site inspections, and Washington used it as a pretext for refusing to ratify treaties on limiting the capacity of nuclear test explosions and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes which did not suit it, for undermining prospects of reaching agreements on a complete nuclear explosion ban and on chemical weapons.

However, the situation changed in the past four years. The Soviet Union announced its intention to work for the strictest verification system, including on-site inspections without the right to refuse. Now Washington went back on its previous proposals. The White House even decided to abandon its previous unrestricted control demands.

It turns out that the "openness" of American society does not prevent Washington from assuming a rather "closed" stand on the problem of the verification of arms control agreements.

Pact Foreign Ministers Committee Meets in Berlin

Bessmertnykh Arrives

LD1104084589 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] A session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee opens today in Berlin. Bessmertnykh, USSR first deputy foreign minister, has arrived in the capital of the GDR to take part in its work. He was met at the airport by Krolikowski, the GDR's first deputy foreign minister and a state secretary.

Talks Begin 11 Apr

LD1104093589 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin April 11 TASS—The Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Committee began a regular session in Berlin today.

Taking part in its work are the foreign ministers of Bulgaria Petr Mladenov, of Hungary Peter Varkonyi, of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer, of Poland Tadeusz Olechowski, of Romania Ioan Totu, of Czechoslovakia Jaromir Johanes, and first deputy foreign minister of the USSR Aleksandr Bessmertnykh.

The session will discuss topical issues of promoting the all-European process on the basis of the Vienna meeting with a view to improving further the situation in Europe and the world at large.

The ministers will also examine the state of affairs at the talks on conventional armed forces and confidence- and security-building measures in Europe.

The committee will discuss the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Warsaw Treaty political consultative committee at a meeting in Warsaw in July 1988.

Scientific Cooperation Conference Held in Berlin

PM0704153989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 89 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr—A routine conference of leaders of scientific research establishments from communist and workers parties from 18 countries, including the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, was held in Berlin 4-5 April.

The conference participants exchanged information on their work in studying topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, the history of their parties, and some problems of socioeconomic and political development on the international and national scale. It was noted that the main efforts of the party scientific establishments were aimed at resolving a complex range of problems stemming from objective and, to a large extent, new present-day realities. The conference stated that cooperation among the scientific establishments of the communist and workers parties is developing on the basis of a joint search, discovery, and implementation of new fruitful ideas and solutions on the fundamental problems of the renewal of socialism in the interests of mutual enrichment and closer cooperation.

The conference participants stressed the urgency of developing a modern concept of socialism which takes account of the general principles and diversity of conditions and experience of individual countries and parties and noted the significance of the new political thinking for understanding the role of the priority of common human interests and the struggle against militarism, for nuclear disarmament, and for the consolidation of peace and international security. They confirmed their desire to continue to systematically develop cooperation among scientists in different regions and also to hold consultations and symposiums on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

After the conference an agreement on scientific cooperation was signed between the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Academy of Social Sciences of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee.

Gerasimov Gives Foreign Ministry Briefing 10 Apr

Shevardnadze's GDR Visit Postponed

LD1004145189 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS—"Eduard Shevardnadze's official friendly visit to the GDR has been put off on agreement between the two sides", it was announced at a briefing here today by Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate. "It will be held later at a suitable time for both sides".

Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, has arrived for a brief working visit in Moscow. His meeting with the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is scheduled for Tuesday [11 April].

A meeting between representatives of the Defence Ministries of the USSR and the FRG has taken place in Bonn. The sides discussed questions pertaining to preparations for the official visit to the USSR of Admiral Wellershoff, general inspector of the Bundeswehr.

Georgia 'Calm' But 'Tense'

LD1004144689 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS—An 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. curfew has been declared in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a news briefing here today.

He described the situation in the city as being on the whole calm, although tense.

Gerasimov, chief of the ministry's Information Directorate, said that ten women and six men died during a crush in front of the government building in Tbilisi. One hundred more demonstrators and 75 law-enforcement personnel were injured.

"Another woman or two women" died after being rushed to hospital in critical condition, according to Gerasimov.

Most enterprises in the city operated as normal today, although work started late as a result of groups of young people picketing main thoroughfares and key stations, Gerasimov said.

He added that the local public prosecutor and lawyers are explaining the terms of the curfew on television.

The spokesman went on to say that the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee met yesterday and today and that the meetings were attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's Politburo, and alternate Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Georgiy Razumovskiy.

Several working groups were formed, including a group led by Georgian Prime Minister Zurab Chkheidze for inquiry into the causes of the incident. A funeral commission was also set up to take care of those who died during it. April 11 was declared a day of national mourning in Georgia. Official condolences were expressed to the bereaved families.

Shevardnadze and other leaders met representatives of Georgian intellectuals and media executives.

The situation in other cities—Kutaisi, Sukhumi and Batumi—is calm overall, although students are calling for strikes.

Gerasimov refuted a REUTER report alleging that a Supreme Soviet Presidium decree published today, which amends the Soviet law on criminal responsibility for state crimes, has been adopted as a matter of urgency in response to the events in Tbilisi.

He explained that in fact it was enacted on April 8, that is before those events, and after prolonged preparatory work.

Answering a question about the organisers of the disturbances in Georgia, the spokesman said that they are "die-hard nationalists, extremists and political adventurists without any serious platform, who are abusing democracy and glasnost to the detriment of public interests."

Cause of Sub Fire Not Established

LD1004143189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr (TASS)—The tragic incident of the Soviet nuclear submarine which sank in the neutral waters of the Norwegian Sea on 7 April as the result of a fire was the center of journalistic attention today at the briefing in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The USSR gave timely notification of the incident to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the governments of Great Britain, the United States, and the socialist countries," said Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the briefing here. He reported that replies expressing condolences for the victims of the incident had been received from U.S. President George Bush and other statesmen.

In answer to a question from the journalists as to whether the sunken submarine could be a source of radioactive pollution, Gennadiy Gerasimov said that according to the information of Soviet technical experts "the nuclear power installation was reliably shut down and is now cooling and there is no danger of radioactive pollution. The question of raising the submarine has not yet been settled. The cause of the fire has not yet been established."

Gerasimov 11 Apr Foreign Ministry Briefing Reported

Denies Western Reports on Georgia

LD1104134789 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 11 Apr 89

["Tbilisi Calm as Post-Mortem Gets Underway"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS—The situation in Tbilisi, capital of the Soviet Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia, is stabilising, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a news briefing here today.

He said that all factories in the city are working, although some of them are understaffed since some women employees have stayed at home with their children.

Transport services are functioning almost as normal and the crime rate in Tbilisi is well below the norm.

The militia are busy accepting registered hunting rifles which are being voluntarily turned over by local people. There are a total of some 66,000 such guns in the hands of the population and it has been decided to temporarily take them into militia custody.

The overnight curfew, the spokesman continued, passed calmly, although some 200 detentions are reported due to some people's failure to understand its terms, but these are now being explained to the population again.

Eduard Shevardnadze, who has come to Tbilisi, is meeting the people. He visited the Dmitrov aircraft factory, the largest in the city, and talked to workers.

Shevardnadze also attended meetings of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Gerasimov confirmed that 16 people were killed during Sunday's incident and two more women later died in hospital. He dened the Western mass media's claims of 30, 40, 50 or 116 dead.

The spokesman admitted that leaflets plastered on walls in Rustaveli Avenue and elsewhere in Tbilisi list up to 200 dead, but those, he explained, include people who died over the past few days from natural causes.

A special commission including coroners is studying the causes of the deaths in Sunday's events. According to preliminary data, one 70-year-old woman died from traumatic shock and 12 persons in the crowd died from asphyxia in the crush. The causes of the other deaths are not yet known, but the final data will be published.

Criminal proceedings have been started following the April 9 events.

Gerasimov refuted claims by some Western news outlets about relationship of the events in Tbilisi and the adoption of a decree amending the Soviet law on criminal responsibility for state crimes.

"The ASSOCIATED PRESS wrote, for instance, that 'the central government took swift legal action to end the nationalist uprising (in Tbilisi)'," he said.

"I offer my apology to REUTERS, which I erroneously criticised for this phrase at the last briefing, and address the criticism instead to the AP," Gerasimov added.

It is perfectly obvious that it is impossible to issue such a serious document overnight without its prior and thorough consideration by lawyers, he said.

Cites Japanese Nuclear Accident

LD1104134589 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS—The situation in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, is stabilizing, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a news briefing here today.

He said that all factories in the city are working, although some of them are understaffed since some women employees have stayed at home with their children. The crime rate in the republic is well below the norm. The militia are busy accepting registered hunting rifles which are being voluntarily turned over by local people. There are a total of some 66,000 such guns in the hands of the population and it has been decided to temporarily take them into militia custody.

Gerasimov said that Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov will travel to Luxembourg in mid April on the invitation of the Luxembourg Government. He will attend the activities to mark the 150th anniversary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Gerasimov added that the head of the Soviet Government will pay a brief official visit to Luxembourg within the framework of this trip.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman evaluated the arrival in the Soviet Union of Caspar Filliger, head of the Swiss Military Department, as an expansion of East-West diplomatic contacts, recalling in this connection talks between Soviet and French and West German military men.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin today returned to Moscow after a tour of several African countries. During meetings and talks he discussed questions of the USSR's cooperation with African countries in solving regional problems of the continent. In Windhoek, the administrative centre of Namibia, he gave an interview to South African television, in which he stated that the Soviet Union will open its liaison bureau and establish diplomatic relations with Namibia there.

In the Soviet Union they drew attention to the report of an accident at Japan's nuclear power station in the city of Kashima, Gerasimov said. Competent Soviet organisations continue to follow the development of the radiation situation in the area of the Sea of Japan.

Gerasimov said that Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of state for foreign affairs of Iraq, paid a brief visit to Moscow. He discussed with Soviet representatives issues of the development of Soviet-Iraqi relations, specifically, in the trade and economic sphere.

Nuclear Submarine Accident, Aftermath Detailed

Yazov Gives Update

PM1004152189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with USSR Defense Minister D.T. Yazov by correspondent R. Ignatyev: "How the Submarine Sank"]

[Text] As we have reported (IZVESTIYA Nos 99/100), a Soviet nuclear-powered torpedo submarine sank on 7 April 1989 in neutral waters in the Norwegian Sea as a result of a fire. Our correspondent again contacted USSR Defense Minister D.T. Yazov. He said:

"In accordance with regulations, a log was kept on the submarine. They managed to bring it off the ship. All the entries made before and during the tragedy are being examined. A separate log was kept of the functioning of the nuclear power installation. It is clear that the reactor was shut down, in accordance with regulations, before the loss of the submarine. It is safely sealed off [zaglushen]. The destruction of the reactor casing is ruled out. Soviet experts have taken samples of water from the disaster area. Analysis shows that radiation readings do not exceed those of background radiation. Investigations have confirmed the conclusions of competent authorities that radioactive contamination of the environment is impossible. This is also the opinion of foreign scientists.

There were 10 torpedoes on the submarine. Two of them had nuclear warheads. They sank with the submarine. The weapons do not pose any danger even when they sink to great depths.

The investigation of the incident continues. It has been established that if only the seventh compartment had burned out the submarine would not have sunk. But, as is known, the sixth compartment was burned out completely as well. In the space of 2-3 hours the crew heard a number of explosions. Presumably, the special devices [osobyye ustroystva] on the submarine were exploding at high pressure. There were seven of them on board. It is possible that the hull split in a number of places.

I want to stress once again the bravery of the seamen who tried to save their ship. Four men died in the compartments. Only 29 of the crew were rescued. Two of them subsequently died. The bodies of the dead submariners were lifted onto a Soviet cruiser along with the surviving crew members. Only 19 of 42 [bodies] have been found. The rescued seamen were in a serious condition. One of them had been in the icy water for more than an hour.

USSR Defense Ministry services are currently giving the families of the dead the requisite assistance. All 19 will be buried with military honors wherever their relatives wish.

Funeral Rites 12 Apr

LD1104093989 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Murmansk April 11 TASS—A group of Soviet journalists today visited the hospital where the surviving crewmen of the Northern-Fleet submarine, which caught fire and sank in the Norwegian Sea, are staying.

"We now have no grounds for concern for the life of the survivors", Professor Vladimir Ivashkin, a military therapeutist, who arrived here from Moscow together with a group of other Moscow medical specialists, told TASS correspondent Vasiliy Belousov.

"The crisis is over though what they had to live through had no analogues. It is reckoned that a ten-minute stay in 2-3 degree (centigrade) water entails lethal outcome. These seamen stayed in icy water for more than an hour and survived. Not all of them, though. Three seamen died of overcooling and nervous breakdown already on board the fishing factory ship Aleksey Khlobystov which was the first to come to the seamen's aid. It was concern for the life of others that prompted us to restrict visits to the seamen not only by journalists but by relatives as well. Those restrictions are now lifted".

"The seamen behaved courageously in the extreme situation," said one of the members of the government commission which was set up to inquire into the accident.

"All members of the crew acted cool-headedly both during the fire and evacuation from the sinking submarine, fully aware of the complexity of the situation. This is being confirmed by both the survivors and by air pilots who were monitoring the developments and maintained a radio contact with the submarine until it sank".

As is the custom, the submarine commander, Captain First Class Yevgeniy Vanin was the last to abandon the sinking vessel. But prior to that he looked once again into the submarine's exit hatch belching out smoke. Someone from among the seamen was there. The commander helped him to get out and only after that he dived into the icy water, swimming towards the inflatable life rafts. But too much energy was expended on the struggle for the survivability of the submarine and on helping the comrades. The commander died before the very eyes of his fellow seamen.

The relatives of the rescued seamen arrive at the hospital today. Civil funeral rites for those who died are to be performed on April 12.

The ships of the Northern Fleet go on patrolling the accident scene, looking for the bodies which have not been discovered so far. Radiation background of the water medium is being monitored as well. Measurements show that there is no radioactive contamination at the accident scene.

U.S. Accepts Norwegian Radiation Assessment

LD1004230189 Moscow TASS in English 2249 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Washington April 11 TASS—A spokesman for the U.S. State Department said on Monday that the United States had no reason to question the assessment of the radiation situation in the area of the tragic accident with the Soviet submarine in the Norwegian Sea that it had received from the Norwegian authorities.

Richard Boucher said at a briefing in the State Department that the Norwegian authorities who had taken water samples in the accident area had reported the insignificant radiation level. They had reported as well that the danger of radiation leakage from the submarine was very small. Boucher said that the U.S. kept in touch with the Norwegian side and gave a positive answer to the question if the U.S. agreed with the assessment of the Norwegian authorities.

'Roundtable' on Gorbachev's Visit to Cuba, UK

LD0904163889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 9 Apr 89

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Dmitriyevich Pyadyshev, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and editor in chief of the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN; Yuriy Nikolayevich Zhuravlev, deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the all-union radio commentator Vladimir Georgiyevich Pasko]

[Text] [Pasko] Hello, comrades. In speaking of the events of the past week, I shall single out first of all Comrade Gorbachev's visits to Cuba and Britain. Each of those visits had had its own special character. With Cuba we are united not only by 30 years of friendship, but also by the common goals of Communist construction. The meeting was between the leaders not only of two friendly countries, but also of two fraternal parties; and the treaty of friendship and cooperation which they signed consolidates something that has already stood the test of time, as well as opening new horizons for Soviet-Cuban cooperation, whether in politics, economic life, or culture. What unites us with Britain is that we are part of Europe and have an interest in lowering military confrontation on the continent and developing the general European process. The progress that has been achieved in recent years in relations between our two countries is in keeping with the dynamic of the deep changes that are occurring in the world thanks to the way the new political thinking is becoming established in international affairs.

The exchange of views that has been taking place in these last few days in Havana and London has concerned a wide range of issues in world politics, as well as the philosophical foundations of the modern world and its prospects. All this, I think, has made the summit meetings in Havana and London major events not just in Soviet-Cuban or Soviet-British relations, but in a broader international context.

[Pyadyshev] I'd like to say a word or two about Soviet-Cuban relations. Certainly, it was no ordinary visit, and it has attracted a great deal of attention and a great deal of comment. First of all, as you know—and the participants in this summit meeting said as much themselves—the Western press has been putting out all sorts of fabrications about ruffled relations and squabbling between the Soviet Union and Cuba. And they've received full confirmation of their fiasco, because this was indeed the warmest and most cordial reception of a Soviet leader on Latin American soil. There was discussion of socialist construction experience, of how the fraternal socialist countries should shape their relations, and of the fact that each Communist Party, each nation, each socialist country determines its own path of development. We are restructuring, and in Cuba, also, socialist society is being perfected. Each does it in his own way. There are no formulas, and each shares what works and is on his guard against what doesn't. So this aspect is very indicative and very interesting.

[Zhuravlev] At the press conference in Havana, one of the journalists asked the Soviet guest why not much that was new by way of foreign policy initiatives and proposals had been put forward during the visit. Well, it's true that if you look at it from a formal point of view, as it were, then possibly no new broad proposals or initiatives were put forward during the visit. But then not every visit must be accompanied by demonstrations on concrete initiatives. But, if you take the substance of the talks between the Soviet and Cuban leaders, and if you take the actual meaning of those talks, then they do, of course, have great significance, not only for bilateral Soviet-Cuban relations, but also for the situation in Central America and, indeed, for the world situation.

[Pasko] I'd like to point out that several of the themes of Mikhail Sergeyevich's speech in Cuba have attracted attention abroad, including the United States. First of all, there was his statement that the Soviet Union is against exporting revolution. What the Soviet leader said conveys very precisely and clearly the essence of our new approach to foreign policy. We are against exporting revolution. We're against interference by anyone in the internal affairs of other states.

Another thing that has attracted attention in the Western Hemisphere is what the Soviet leadership has had to say about settling the conflict in Central America. We have supported the plan of the five Latin American countries for settling the situation surrounding Nicaragua and El Salvador, and this is a specific contribution to solving that long drawn-out crisis in the Central American zone. True, from Washington, from statements by Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, and other American officials, we gather that the American Government, the American leadership, is not completely satisified with what the Soviet leadership has said on this subject, and that the United States would like the Soviet side to declare its intention to discontinue altogether deliveries of all types of arms to Central America. Well, here it has to be said that our American colleagues are going a bit far. If the question of a complete cessation of arms deliveries to that zone—the zone of Nicaragua and El Salavador—is to be raised at all, then it ought to be addressed above all to the United States itself.

Comrade Castro stressed to journalists that Cuba has no disagreements with the Soviet Union, either in international policy or in relation to what each is doing in its own country. Neither was there any discrepancy between the words of the Cuban leader and what Comrade Gorbachev also said. I don't rule out the possibility that some people in the West may be disappointed by this unanimity, but you can't alter the facts. Soviet-Cuban relations are not subject to the fluctuations of the market place. As Fidel Castro said, we have received answers from each other to many questions; together, we have found important new solutions, and we part as still greater friends. But what can we say about the dialogue that has just taken place in the British capital?

[Pyadyshev] For us, for the Soviet Union, Britain has historically and traditionally been a difficult partner. And in the post-war decades, we've had periods of better relations alternating with some rather tense periods. Now, as the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, has said, we are perhaps experiencing better times in our relations. Of course, we can only be pleased with this and express satisfaction that this should be so. We are glad that, apart from political relations, we have established—and we've seen this—friendly relations between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Britain. That is no small thing under today's complicated international conditions. Good results have been obtained, both at the level of bilateral Soviet-British talks and at the level of the development of the general European process.

[Zhuravlev] I would like to dwell on the external aspect. We somehow think of the British as very reserved and frigid. But this visit and these meetings have shown that the British have cordial feelings too. Consider the nature of the meetings and conversations that took place in London, and the way the British, the Londoners, welcomed Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The meetings themselves, the summit talks themselves, the dialogue, the trust, the openness of those conversations and the warm welcome accorded to our distinguished representative show that the dialogue between our countries is attaining a new level.

[Pasko] Today, of course, we can undoubtedly say that there is greater mutual understanding between East and West in our approaches to universal human problems. Yet disagreements remain, nevertheless, and they're quite substantial. Look at how many but's with which Mrs Thatcher hedged in her speech at the dinner in honor of the Soviet leader! We're not afraid of these new but's: We welcome agreement on control—but. We welcome the doctrine of sufficient defense—and again comes a but. These reservations are being justified by the absence of a sufficient degree of trust in us and our policy, by their insufficient confidence in our restructuring and its successful outcome. It goes without saying that attempts to arouse a lack of confidence in our restructuring cannot go unanswered. The Soviet leader said plainly in London that those attempts are aimed at wrecking the process of creating healthier international relations. In my view, all these but's spring from an inability to give an adequate answer to our proposals in the sphere of disarmament. The NATO men can't find the courage to accept the drastic arms reductions we're proposing. They can't give up their naval armaments, offensive air forces, and nuclear weapons. Hence, in my view, the disagreements in the NATO camp; hence, also, the way the United States is dragging its feet over working out its position. And is this not also the source of its adherence to obsolete approaches, and of the desire to justify it by references to us?

[Zhuravlev] I think what Vladimir Georgiyevich has just said is very much to the point, and I'm afraid that our discussion—or the first part of it—could give listeners the impression of a rather rosy analysis of recent world events. Yes, it's pleasant of course to talk about how well our relations with other countries are developing. Of course it's pleasant to talk about the prestige and popularity that the Soviet Union and Soviet restructuring now enjoy throughout the world. But at the same time we must not forget, of course, that there are disagreements, there are substantial disagreements, and there is quite strong opposition to Soviet foreign policy actions and to our restructuring. To remind ourselves of this is simply a necessity, if what we are doing in foreign policy is to have a realistic content.

But the question arises: What, then, should we do next? What line should we pursue, bearing in mind that on a number of issues we are not as yet finding common ground with NATO? I think our line has been determined; it is one of principle and ought to be continued: the line of cooperation, of detente, and of practical steps in the sphere of disarmament.

Speaking at the Guildhall in London on the 7th, the Soviet leader reminded his audience that in the next few years, our Armed Forces will be cut by 12 percent, our

military budget will be cut by 14 percent, and we will be reducing our arms production by 20 percent. All this is being done unilaterally, and let me emphasize that our unilateral measures on disarmament in no way signify a concession to them, to the West. The unilateral measures that are being taken by the Soviet leadership are being done above all in our own national interest. They are dictated above all by our internal concerns and the requirements of our internal necessity, above all in the interests of the Soviet people and the Soviet state. Of course we would like to expect that the Western side will respond to our vigorous measures in the sphere of disarmament by taking steps and showing initiative—the more so since if we compare the military potentials of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, there's virtual parity, equality; no superiority in numerical strength of armed forces....

[Pasko] Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke very well about this.

[Zhuravlev] And the Soviet leader gave specific figures in his London speech. So it would be logical to expect the West to follow the Soviet Union's lead. But be that as it may, what I'm saying is that this principled line of the Soviet leadership towards practical measures in the sphere of disarmament, towards practical measures in the sphere of limiting and reducing military expenditure, towards releasing material and financial resources, which are switched to peaceful tracks and used for peaceful purposes—that this is a principled line which we need to continue with vigor.

[Pasko] The next conference of foreign ministers of the member states of the Warsaw Pact opens in Berlin on 11 April, and presumably these issues will be discussed then.

[Pyadyshev] Not enough time has elapsed since the previous conference of the committee of foreign ministers, and significant events have taken place in Europe: First of all, the Vienna meeting of the countries participating in the CSCE conference, as you know, has concluded. Thus, there is naturally a need for the allied states to think about how to implement the results of that Vienna forum in such a way that the European process and the process of disarmament gain in strength. The first round of the meeting of 35 states on confidence-building measures—Stockholm-2 as we call it—has taken place. There has also been a meting of 23 states—the representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries—who discussed ways of reducing conventional weapons and armed forces on the continent. Of course, it is now difficult to say what specific documents may be passed by the participants in the conference because it still has to evaluate the situation in Europe and only then, proceeding from this, can it think about how to proceed. But one of the problems which was mentioned here in Europe was tactical nuclear weapons. They seem just now to be beyond the mechanism for talks. We speak of conventional weapons; we speak of strategic offensive weapons. It is possible that the participants in this conference will likewise think about how to give an impetus so that this dangerous type of weapon is also subject to control and so that ways are outlined for it to be eliminated from Europe.

[Zhuravlev] Today we are experiencing a new historic rhythm. The general European process has made considerable advancement. A few days from now an information forum will open in London. A series of meetings, conferences, and other events which are envisaged in the final document of the Vienna meeting is to conclude in 1991 in the Soviet capital. On 10 September 1991 at 1030 am—even the precise hour has been determined—the concluding meeting on the human dimension of the European process is to open in Moscow. This is an important event in the sense that we, the Soviet Union, the Soviet side, must be ready for it. We must undertake vigorous, active steps to bring our domestic legislative standards practically into conformity with the standards of international law, into conformity with what has been codified in the Vienna final document. Major work lies ahead in this, and our relevant departments and organizations must conclude this work if we want to ensure that the Moscow meeting of 1991 is not characterized by confrontation or by acute and unnecessary polemics, and if we want the Moscow meeting of 1991 to be one more step toward the democratization and humanization of international relations.

As for the London information forum, the Soviet delegation has a mandate from its leadership to engage in vigorous work in the sense of striving to achieve the transformation of Europe and the European Continent into an area of glasnost, an area of openness. I think that the Soviet delegation, in fulfilling the instructions of the Soviet leadership, will make at the information forum a whole series of specific and vigorous proposals which, on the one hand, will display to the outside world the successes which have been achieved in our country in the process of democratization and restructuring. And, on the other hand, these proposals of ours will promote the broadening of the sphere of glasnost in our country, at home, inside our state, facilitating and expanding the possibilities for activity by our Soviet journalists.

[Pasko] I think it would not be right if we did not touch today upon such an important problem as the settlement of regional conflicts, especially as there is more than sufficient reasons for it. Let me begin by saying that on 1 April, although with a dangerous complication, the UN plan for providing independence to Namibia nevertheless came into operation. On 5 Apil, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam made an important political initiative directed at settling the Cambodian problem. It calls for the full withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and a simultaneous end to foreign military aid to all hostile parties. Nonetheless, the settlement of regional conflicts remains a most urgent probem. The situation in Afghanistan, the situation on the Arab lands annexed by Israel, and the situation in Lebanon and in Nicaragua, which Boris Dmitriyevich has mentioned, show this.

[Pyadyshev] The question of questions on which attention is fixed, is currently Afghanistan, because it is the key to solving other regional conflicts. The Soviet Union is scrupulously—not only in word, but in deed—fulfilling the obligations adopted by it under the Geneva agreement. The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan is doing everything possible to direct the decisions into a peaceful channel, to get down to discussions—without outside interference and without any counseling—and to find a solution to that problem. Just take the latest proposal to declare a truce for the period of the Muslim holiday. Pakistan, the United States, and the military opposition are forever tossing tinder on the fire, and are continuing to fan the conflict.

[Zhuravlev] We are naturally interested in how events in Afghanistan are going to develop, and how they are developing now. The first impression is that the Kabul government is demonstrating a sufficient durability to defend its existence and its positions, and to provide a fairly vigorous rebuff to the opposition military forces. The more time elapses, the more the vitality and military fitness to revive the Kabul government is displayed. A second point is that I think Iran is playing an interesting role. Iran is currently taking a fairly restrained position in the development of the Afghan situation. Recently, there was a short working visit to Moscow by Velayati, Iran's minister of foreign affairs; there were talks between him and Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and there was a meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich in the Kremlin. And it must be said that on the Iranian side—both during the visit and since—a substantial interest has been demonstrated in the development of multifaceted contacts with the Soviet Union. For the meantime, this is reflected, most of all, in the sphere of economic relations, but, wherever there are economic relations, there are political relations, too. In a word, I would like to note as a positive factor this restrained attitude by Iran to events in Afghanistan; it has much influence on the opposition and on how events progress in Afghanistan. We would all like Afghanistan to acquire peace as soon as possible, to see domestic calm reign there as soon as possible. But clearly one must take into account that the process of military conflict which is currently taking place is a lengthy process. We evidently cannot hope for an early end to it, although it is clear that only political means for settling the situation must prevail.

[Pasko] Well then, comrades, it has so happened that our meeting today has been almost entirely devoted to the results of the visits by Comrade Gorbachev to Cuba and Britain. They indeed are most important—important, as I have already mentioned, not only from the point of view of the development of our relations with those countries, but also in a broader context. After all, in the course of such visits and during such meetings at summit level there is an elaboration of the policy from which the world community will proceed in the near future. And we are far from indifferent to what the world will look like.

At this point, allow me to conclude our meeting for today. I thank you for participating in it. Goodbye.

United States and Canada

U.S. Warned Not To Back Israeli 'Inflexibility'

PM1004141389 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch: "Breaking the Deadlock or Getting Further Bogged Down?]

[Text] Washington—Rounds of talks are being held in Washington between President Bush, Secretary of State Baker, and the leaders of a number of Near East states. They met first with Egyptian President Mubarak and later with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir. King Husayn of Jordan will visit the U.S. capital in the very near future.

Observers have been ambiguous in their assessment of the talks with the Egyptian and Israeli representatives. Whereas realistic trends in the approach to the Near East crisis were seen in the first round, the second round—the talks with Shamir—have been described as a "deadlock situation."

The United States and Egypt share the view that Israel should establish a direct dialogue with the Palestinians. The United States has made contact with PLO representatives. Tel Aviv should follow suit.

President Mubarak advocates ensuring that the goals of a Near East settlement are implemented via direct talks between Israel and all Arab countries within the framework of an international conference. The idea of such a forum has also been supported by the U.S. president, although he laid down a number of conditions and gave the same priority to the idea of Tel Aviv's negotiating with each Arab state individually.

But everyone was waiting not just for Shamir's reaction—they were waiting for concrete proposals from him. The newspapers had forecast that "Shamir is coming with new ideas." Observers stressed that "Shamir has changed. He used to oppose Camp David. Now the prime minister supports it."

During the talks the American leaders strove to be flexible. They hinted to the Israeli guest that they were prepared to make a number of compromises. Shamir was assured that they support the idea of creating an independent Palestinian state, but were negative about Israel's plans to maintain occupation status forever in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This was prompted by the fact that events in these areas—where Israeli Armed Forces have been carrying out excesses against the Palestinians—have been received negatively in the United States, notably among the large Jewish community.

So what did Shamir pull out of his briefcase at the negotiating table in Washington? Instead of "new ideas" he proposed a slew of old compromise concepts. Above all, he advocated no talks with the PLO and no international conference. Shamir put these views not just to President Bush and Secretary of State Baker, but also to U.S. senators who received him in Congress. Ahead of the Israeli prime minister is a tour of the country, and he intends to make that tour brandishing the standard of fatal inflexibility.

It should not be said that Shamir's positions threw Washington into confusion. However, they did create a number of complications for the new administration. The administration is currently devising its own foreign policy course. Reacting by actively supporting an Israeli policy that is clearly unpopular today would be a rash step.

U.S. Relations With Afghanistan Viewed

LD1004195889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 10 Apr 89

[From the "International Diary: Events, Facts, Opinions" presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] [Surguchev] To all appearances, the U.S. State Department has not taken the final step toward breaking off diplomatic relations with Kabul. Once again, I am citing the interview which James Baker, U.S. secretary of state, gave to the ABC television network, in which he stated that the administration had not made a decision about closing the Afgan Embassy in Washington. However, Baker added, this issue must be examined. My colleague Aleksandr Malikov will comment on the situation which has developed.

[Malikov] Baker's interview was supposed to clarify the position, since the day before, Saturday, an official White House representative had stated that the closing of the Afghan diplomatic mission in Washington would be a political step. This was obviously understood to mean a political step toward breaking off relations with Kabul. Baker's answers did not, however, introduce the expected clarity on the question of when this might in fact take place. It seems to me that these answers reflected the uncertainty now appearing in Washington's corridors of power on the matter of how diplomatic relations between Washington and Kabul will develop in the future.

Everyone is, of course, free to choose who to befriend and who not to befriend; who to have diplomatic relations with, and who is not worth it. The United States' vacillation on this issue is, however, attracting legitimate interest from other countries, because this external vacillation has deep causes and, to a certain extent, reflects differences in approaches to the settlement of the Afghan conflict—and indeed regional conflicts in general. It is, for example, clear to many people that these forces within the American administration which are bringing matters step by step toward a diplomatic confrontation with the Najibullah government derive their arguments not even from the present, but from the distant past,

from the obsolete doctrines and dogmas of the policy of force. In this context, it is worth recalling a telltale fact which is cited in the annual report of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Noting the United States' incessant attempts to attract Afghanistan to its side, the authors of the report cite a curious statement dated February 1960. At that time, a former minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan said that U.S. aid is given to them if they fulfill certain political conditions; for example, the United States wants Afghanistan to become a member of a military bloc which it heads.

The world has, of course, changed greatly in the years since then. Unfortunately, however, there has been no change in the stereotype ideas of those Washington politicians who continue to consider that money invested, say, in the American weapons with which the rebels are fighting must not be thrown to the wind, but must return—now in the form of political dividends. This is really what stands behind the talk about the United States' desire to see friendly Afghans in power in Kabul.

It seems, then, that time has stood still for these people. They are precisely the ones who see the continuation of the bloody battles around Jalalabad as a good sign, as the American ambassador in Pakistan, Robert Oakley, stated in recent days.

I am far from oversimplifying things, far from a one-sided assessment. There are undoubtedly also people in the United States who consider that the aspiration to solve the Afghan problem by military means and at any price contains nothing positive for the Americans, for the Afghans, or for the world community. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper, for instance, calls on the administration to work out a more balanced, flexible approach to Afghan affairs. It appeals for consideration of such realities as the absence of a broad social base under the so-called interim government of Afghanistan, the lack of unity among the rebels, and their inability to capture even one major city in the country up until now.

James Baker will undoubtedly also have to weigh these powerful arguments before making a decision on breaking off diplomatic relations with Kabul. Long before the withdrawal of Soviet troops, some American political scientists were saying that a vacuum was to be observed in the U.S. Administration's Afghan policy. Of course there was not a vacuum in the full sense of the word, if one bears in mind the enormous influx of weapons which were and are supplied to the rebels, but there was—and most importantly, there remains—a vacuum of constructive policy, a vacuum of fruitful diplomacy aimed at halting the blood-letting in the war-torn country. It is this vacuum that needs to be filled as rapidly as possible.

Oliver North Trial Developments Reported

PM1004101589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Shalnev dispatch: "North Affair: Tip of the Iceberg Has Appeared"]

[Text] Washington—The "Iran-contras" affair is a crime under U.S. laws. It has now emerged that the present U.S. President, G. Bush, and Secretary of State J. Baker took part in illegal operations.

It looks as though the "Iran-Contras" scandal, which, with Reagan's departure, seemed also to have receded into the past has now acquired a second wind. The latest day of the trial over the case of Oliver North, a high-ranking staffer at the National Security Council in Reagan's White House, brought many surprises. The most sensational was that the incumbent president, then Vice President George Bush, knew perfectly well that the United States, in an attempt to circumvent the ban introduced by Congress on U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan "Contras," had "encouraged" third countries to grant this aid in exchange for a promise of "U.S. aid" to them. Moreover, Bush actively supported the idea of these deals and in March 1985 acted in the role of Reagan's special envoy in contacts with the president of Honduras.

According to documents read out on Thursday [6 April] at the North trial, during his visit Bush assured the Honduran leader that everything would be done to accelerate the granting of U.S. economic and military aid to Honduras to a total of $110 million. In exchange, naturally, for Honduras' intensive aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary gangs. Bush's visit to the Honduran president was, THE WASHINGTON POST noted, "the climax of a complex and secret plan approved by Reagan."

To all appearances, the foundation of the action was laid in late 1984, at a White House conference where, according to documents, Bush expressed himself "in favor." The only problem which might arise, he told Reagan at the conference, was that if the United States promised "third countries" something in return for their aid "some people might asses this as an 'exchange' deal."

In other words, the then vice president, like other prominent figures in the administration, realized that the deal was at the very least dubious. Incidentally, also cited at the conference was the opinion of J. Baker, now secretary of state and then head of the White House staff apparatus. From the viewpoint of Baker, a lawyer by profession, attempts to provide aid to the Contras through "third countries" were a crime fraught with the danger of impeachment, that is, removal from office. To all appearances Baker was not the only one to think that. Reagan threatened that if information about the plan leaked to the press "we will all be strung up by our fingers outside the White House until it becomes clear who

leaked the information." But Bush, according to the documents, remarked: "How can people object to the United States encouraging 'third countries' to render aid to the anti-Sandinistas?"

The White House refuses to comment on the sensational revelation.

It is impossible to dispute the documents: They were submitted to the court by the U.S. Government itself. This was done to neutralize the persistent demands of North's lawyers that all secret materials relating to the "Iran-Contras" affair be made public. The government believed that it was better to hand over some secrets by publishing a 42-page summary than to give the court, and consequently the broad public, everything connected with the case. The question immediately arises: If there are many sensations in these 40 pages, how many are there in the concealed part of the iceberg?

You form the impression that the compilers of this sensational summary and Oliver North, who gave evidence on Thursday for the first time in the 7 weeks of the trial, are trying to place the brunt of the responsibility on someone from whom nothing can be expected, as they say—the late William Casey, former director of the CIA. Both North's evidence and the documents present Casey as the initiator and organizer of the majority of dubious or illegal operations. According to the accused, he, North, usually received authorization from Casey.

A new chapter has been opened in the "Iran-Contras" scandal and I believe this chapter may prove far more dramatic than previous ones.

U.S. Military Attache Expulsion Detailed

PM0604180189 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 13, 26 Mar 89 p 5

[Unattributed "Firsthand Information" feature: "A Spy With a Bucket of Rubbish"]

[Excerpts] On March 14, V. Karpov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, summoned to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs R. Smith, acting minister-counsellor of the US Embassy in Moscow, to protest the apprehension on March 8 of Lt.-Col. Yu. Pakhtusov, assistant Soviet military attache.

At the same time, the US Embassy in Moscow was informed that US Assistant Army Attache Lt.-Col. Daniel F. van Gundy had used his diplomatic status to carry out impermissible activities on USSR territory. [passage omitted]

In Moscow

We asked Igor Povolyayev, a representative of the relevant organs, to answer a number of questions.

[Question] What were van Gundy's official duties?

[Povolyayev] Lt.-Col. of the US Army Daniel F. van Gundy, 43, serving over 20 years, is a Vietnam war veteran, has battle decorations, and is quite fluent in Russian. He has been in Moscow since November 1987 with his wife and two daughters of school age. The activities of a military attache are regulated by international law, according to which any collecting of information about the state of armed forces and military-economic data must be done legally, for example, analyzing periodicals, special military literature, and various TV programmes and films.

[Question] Such methods would give specialists quite a lot, wouldn't they?

[Povolyayev] Yes. Lately our periodicals have started publishing interesting material about various processes going on in the USSR Armed Forces. The other "legal" methods of getting information are the official shows of Soviet military hardware organized in Moscow for the representatives of military diplomatic corps, visits to military units, and participation in manoeuvres, to which representatives of military apparatuses of embassies are invited.

[Question] And what does "impermissible" mean in this respect?

[Povolyayev] At present, both in our country and in industrialized capitalist countries foreign military representatives are not allowed to go to regions which are, for one reason or another, closed to foreigners. They are also forbidden to take photographs of projects that are of military-economic significance. The military representatives of foreign states are informed about this in the usual order and through the relevant channels.

Attempts to collect information about these projects or to get to closed areas with the same intention may be seen as collecting data by impermissible methods."

[Question] What did van Gundy do?

[Povolyayev] He was not really interested in our history or sightseeing. He was obviously attracted by military and industrial projects. Several days after he arrived in December 1987 he went for a drive with his US colleague in the Moscow region, obviously not as a tourist. He violated the rules of driving (passing a no entry sign) and entered an area closed to foreigners.

In spite of the warning from the Soviet authorities, soon after the first violation, in February 1988, van Gundy, together with the same colleague, were actively photographing military and industrial projects on an excursion by car to Kutaisi city.

In October 1988, on an excursion to Moldavia and the Ukraine, van Gundy, together with a staff member of the military apparatus of the embassy of a NATO country, twice deviated from their route with the aim of

approaching a military project. At the next point on their itinerary they were again near a military project and using their cameras. The local authorities again warned van Gundy that this was not allowed.

[Question] The opinion among our colleagues in the Western mass media is that military diplomats of capitalist countries, accredited in Moscow, are constantly under close surveillance.

[Povolyayev] I can say with all responsibility that is not true.

But the activities of US military diplomats during their trips over USSR territory are not completely innocent, as it may look at first glance, or as they may want to be seen in Washington. During their trips over our country, many US military representatives purposefully collect intelligence data, the character of which we know.

As for van Gundy, his insolent illegal activities which he embarked upon literally in his first days here, have set him apart from other US military diplomats and earned him our most serious attention.

Americans' Reaction to Elections Reported

18000769 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Apr 89 p 9

[Article by Edgar Cheporov, APN correspondent: "Elections in the USSR: Who Won?"]

[Text] New York—Our pre-electoral campaign, and more importantly, the results of the elections stunned average Americans and Sovietologists alike. Writes THE WASHINGTON POST, "The Russians have shattered the image of themselves as being phlegmatic, enduring, conservative people subject to nationalism, intolerant of any changes." I spoke with Columbia University professor Peter Juviler, a noted specialist in the area of international law. He had visited Moscow on the eve of the elections.

P. Juviler said, "If, one year ago, I had been asked whether such elections were possible in the USSR, I would have answered in the negative—the weight of Stalinism and the long years of stagnation were too heavy. But the elections became a great event for the USSR; people showed great concern for electing those who would defend their interests. The losers were those who had no real matters behind their words, who could not prove their competence and desire to keep up with the demands of the time.

"The elections showed that your citizens are prepared for the competition of ideas, of various political approaches and concepts. I think that they realize the worthiness and shortcomings of their candidates no less than voters in the United States. I would add that if on another occasion, our campaigns run cynically, then now in the USSR I observed an entirely different psychological situation. It seems to me that the electorate had a sense of the beginning of a new historical era, the beginning of a real democratization of society. But democratization is a complicated process, demanding of all its participants, from the top to the bottom the acknowledgment of the pluralism of opinions, and the desire to put its principles into practice. If democracy is going to work, then the Soviet politicians, in my view, must be prepared to appear in the arena of struggle for the vote of the most diverse electoral blocs. Included here are the extremists—Stalinists. I am convinced that society will reject them. But before this can happen, they, like all the others, must receive the right to express their views...."

One should not get the impression that those who form public opinion in the United States are only applauding the elections in the USSR. They have obvious doubts about a number of our new electoral procedures; they are well-known opponents to the one-party system. But the specter of opinion that runs out from the printed pages of the press and the television screen is quite broad; from malignancy to attempts to view the elections as the bottom of restructuring, to put them into the context of Soviet-American relations. Here are several characteristic, in my view, appraisals. A number of commentators are drawing the conclusion that if restructuring was begun from the top, then the elections showed the emerging and clearly announced movement from the bottom. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR feels that the Party should be grateful to the voters for helping it to see more clearly which of its leaders are incapable of traveling the road of reform. In expressing this same idea, THE WASHINGTON POST adds that the elections provide emancipation from bureaucratic and conservative elements toward a new democratic path. The newspaper underscores that "Mikhail Gorbachev has received a mandate. The conservatives in opposition to change saw that the sleeping bear has been awakened in the face of the voters."

The well-known publicist E. Lewis, discussing the elections, thinks of the fate of his country, of the note added to the relations between our powers and peoples by what has happened in the USSR. "For the United States and other Western states," he says, "the Soviet elections set out a special kind of political problem. The governments which have had such bad relations with the USSR for so long must recognize the sense in what Mikhail Gorbachev has realized, and express respect for his boldness. But it does not follow from this that the West must rush to M. Gorbachev's aid. But, by the same token, we should not attempt to win privileges and concessions while exerting pressure on him. The West can only observe the dramatic events in the USSR with tense anticipation. Much depends on their outcome."

Delivery of Booms to Alaskan Oil Spill Reported

PM1004133389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

[Report by V. Chebakov: "A Solution Was Found...."]

[Text] As has been reported, there has been a major ecological disaster off the coast of America. The tanker "Valdez" ran aground. An oil slick covers 800 square kilometers.

The ship's owner, the "Exxon" company, asked the "Rollund Fabriker" firm, which produces special booms to contain oil slicks, to send around 10,000 meters of booms to the disaster area immediately. But the Danes did not have that quantity.

A solution was found, however. "Rollund Fabriker" has a long-established working relationship with the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet. So our country received a request to release 2,000 meters of booms from its stocks, and the Danes promised to repay us in October.

"We are very well aware of the disaster off the coast of Alaska," Vladimir Sidorov, deputy chief of the State Maritime Specialized Service [Gosmorspetssluzhba] said. "We immediately began to tackle the matter of dispatching booms stored in Odessa and Riga. We wanted Aeroflot's assistance. When we asked the airmen to take the equipment to Alaska on a transport aircraft they demanded an absurdly high sum, moreover on condition that they did not do it before 9 April. Naturally, the Danes refused immediately—every hour was precious.

" 'Assemble the shipment in Leningrad,' the Danish firm suggested to us, 'and we will get it to Alaska ourselves.'

"We approached Aeroflot again. But again they found 'objective reasons.' Then we decided to turn to the country's Air Force command for assistance. The operation to transfer the equipment was completed in one night. The equipment was taken from Odessa and Riga to Leningrad. I believe that it has now arrived at the disaster scene...."

So assistance was given promptly, this being accepted practice among Soviet seamen. But their airmen colleagues did not see eye to eye with them.

China

PRC Journalists Continue Visit to Russia

Head of Delegation Interviewed

OW0904235389 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Interview with Tan Wenrui, chief editor of the PRC daily RENMIN RIBAO, by station reporters (Gutuyev) and (Zhalebov) in Moscow; date not given—recorded; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Dear listeners, our country has been selling foreign newspapers and magazines for over 2 years now. In our country one can buy RENMIN RIBAO and other Chinese newspapers and magazines. Following the continuous development of relations between our two countries, we are fortunate enough to meet the leaders of these publications in Moscow. We held a talk with Tan Wenrui, chief editor of RENMIN RIBAO, who is visiting our country as leader of an All-China Journalists Association delegation. Station reporters (Gutuyev) and (Zhalebov) attended a meeting between Soviet and Chinese reporters sponsored by the Soviet Journalists Association. They asked Tan Wenrui, RENMIN RIBAO's chief editor, questions on Soviet-Chinese relations. The following is a recorded conversation between them:

[Reporter] A Soviet-Chinese summit meeting is forthcoming. What do you expect from the meeting?

[Tan Wenrui] Regarding the forthcoming Sino-Soviet summit meeting in May, the leader of our country already said before that the meeting itself is an indication of the normalization of relations between our two countries and two parties. The leaders of both our countries have also said that the normalization of relations does not mean a restoration of the kind of relations between our two parties and two countries like that of the 1950's, but rather a new kind of relations, i.e., a kind of friendly and cooperative relationship built on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Therefore, I believe that after the establishment of this new-type of relations, both sides can make great progress in cooperation in various fields. For example, there is great potential for economic cooperation between our two countries. After all, we are both socialist countries.

[Reporter] Today people are continuously discussing the establishment of Soviet-Chinese joint ventures and direct contacts between enterprises of both countries and other similar issues. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Tan Wenrui] Regarding this question, our party and state leaders long ago said that our policy of opening to the outside world is an all-around opening policy. We have already cooperated with many capitalist nations in setting up jointly funded and jointly managed enterprises. Of course, there are many advantages to joint development in this regard between China and the Soviet Union. At least, geographically, the Soviet Union is closer to China than the United States and the European countries. As for technological cooperation, as you know, today there are still many enterprises in China originally built with Soviet aid. We need to cooperate with the Soviet Union to technologically upgrade them.

Summit Discussed With Lukyanov

LD1004114189 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS—The forthcoming Soviet-Chinese summit, which should mark a complete normalisation of bilateral relations, meets the interests of both nations and the people of all other countries.

This was pointed out in the Kremlin today during a meeting between Anatoliy Lukyanov, an alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's Politburo and a first vice-president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and a delegation from the All-China Journalists' Association.

The delegation is led by Tan Wenrui, editor-in-chief of the RENMIN RIBAO daily.

He said that Chinese people have been following changes in the USSR with interest and attention and wishing Soviet people success.

Lukyanov described Soviet perestroyka and the distinctive features of its current stage.

Heilongjiang Delegation Continues RSFSR Visit

Returns to Moscow After Touring RSFSR

OW0904212689 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] A government delegation from the Chinese Province of Heilongjiang who were visiting the country at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR], returned to Moscow after touring various cities and oblasts in the RSFSR.

They visited several cities in Siberia including Irkutsk, West Siberia, and Bratsk, as well as Leningrad, to gain some understanding about the economic reforms and social democratization in the Soviet Union. They also met with leaders, workers, scientists, and farmers, and held talks with business representatives in those cities.

The Chinese guests suggested that economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural, and other cooperation between the Province of Heilongjiang and individual localities in the RSFSR be expanded. They discussed specific cooperation plans with the Soviet representatives.

The Heilongjiang Provincial Government delegation continued its visit in the Soviet Union. On Wednesday the delegation will hold meetings with a number of departments of the RSFSR. Aleksandr Vladimirovich Vlasov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, will receive the delegation.

Received by Vlasov, Other Officials

PM1104100789 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Relations With Neighbors Strengthen"]

[Excerpts] A.V. Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic], received 5 April a delegation from the PRC Heilongjiang Provincial Foreign Relations Committee headed by Wang Yaochen. [passage omitted]

Multilateral cooperation between RSFSR ministries, departments, krays, and oblasts and Chinese provinces—particularly Heilongjiang Province—is playing an increasing role in expanding ties between the two countries. These relations are improving and becoming increasingly concrete in form. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov and Yu Hongliang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

The Chinese delegation had talks at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations the same day. It was received at the Ministry of Culture and the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. The guests visited the Moscow City Soviet and met with members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Meets With Moscow City Leaders

OW0904200789 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Leaders of the Moscow City Soviet received the visiting Heilongjiang Provincial Government delegation on 5 April. They explained in detail to the Chinese guests the current situation of economic development in Moscow and the measures for solving the capital's economic problems.

Wang Yaochen, head of the Chinese delegation and director of the External Affairs Office under the Heilongjing Provincial People's Government, thanked the Moscow City leaders for giving the delegation a warm reception. He also thanked them for giving the delegation a chance to understand the process of reform in all spheres of social life in Moscow.

Wang Yaochen pointed out that the Chinese delegation's meetings and conversations with the leaders in Moscow, Leningrad, west Siberia, (Nierkusk), and (Bolask) are useful. He said: The exchange of opinions shows that although China and the Soviet Union have gained different experiences in urban construction, and although their reform policies are also different, some of the experiences are identical and similar.

Wang Yaochen also said: The municipal authories of our two countries are faced with similar problems and hope to solve them as soon as possible.

During a talk in Moscow, both the Chinese and Soviet sides pointed out that there should be close cooperation between Soviet and Chinese cities, including Moscow and Harbin as well as the RSFSR and Heilongjiang Province.

New Crossing Points on Border

LD0704101189 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] The chairman of the Committee for External Ties in the Chinese province of Heilongjiang, Wang Yaochen, has said that his province's border trade with Soviet partners has grown many times over in recent years. Agreement has been reached during the visit to this country by a delegation of the committee to open yet another seven border crosspoints. Heilongjiang supplies consumer goods to the USSR in exchange for building materials for China from the Soviet Far East.

Importance of Soviet-Chinese Summit Stressed

OW0604212289 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 26 Mar 89

[Commentary by station observer Barsov]

[Text] Dear listeners: Soviet leader Gorbachev is scheduled to visit China in the middle of May this year. The following is a talk by station observer Barsov on the significance of the Soviet-Chinese summit to the Asia-Pacific region.

Complete normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is linked by people with Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Beijing. Without any doubt, the influence of the event will extend beyond the sphere of USSR-PRC ties. Allow me to quote a speech by (Solby), director of the Malaysian Institute for the Study of Strategy and International Affairs, concerning the event. He said: Generally speaking, the progress made by the Soviet Union and the United States in the field of arms control, coupled with a detente emerging from the tension between China and the Soviet Union, should combine to contribute to a more coordinated relationship between the three countries. It ought to exert a favorable influence on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. As a result of their attention being concentrated on internal affairs, competition will be reduced and the possibility of attracting them to conflicts can be prevented. Moreover, this will increase self-restraint by their allies and friends in the region.

We may agree with some portions of the speech and disagree with some others. However, quite obviously, the improvement of relations between the two powerful nations with nuclear capabilities in Asia cannot but exert an influence over the situation in the region in terms of strengthened security and expanded cooperation in the most constructive manner.

Perhaps we should expect the Soviet Union and China to, first of all, improve their coordinated actions on issues of important significance to countries in the Asia-Pacific region. For example, we may take the efforts to establish the region as a nuclear-free zone of peace. Both the Soviet Union and China have signed the corresponding protocol of the Rarotonga Treaty, which declares the South Pacific to be free of nuclear weapons. This action has become an important contribution to ensuring the nuclear-free status of the South Pacific. Both the Soviet Union and China have made vigorous efforts to support the wish of the peoples of the ASEAN and Indochina countries to turn Southeast Asia into a region free of nuclear weapons, as well as the call of the DPRK for removal of nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula.

The stands taken by the Soviet Union and China on the issue of stationing military troops in foreign countries are also well known to all. Both countries maintain that eliminating such presences and military bases in foreign countries will greatly strengthen security in the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet Union has expressed its willingness to give up its naval supply station for goods, materials, and technology at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, provided the United States shuts down its own military bases in the Philippines. This is a constructive step in the right direction. The peoples of countries in the Asia-Pacific region cannot but be worried about the acute regional conflicts, which are fraught with explosive dangers.

The joint efforts aimed at solving the problems of conflicts and confrontation by the Soviet Union and China will, undoubtedly, achieve great successes and positive results. It can truly be said that the Soviet Union and China have made certain positive progress with regard to the political settlement of regional conflicts in the course of normalization of their relations up to now. It appears that we can say with perfect assurance that the topic of the source of regional conflicts will be high on the agenda during the coming talks between Comrade Gorbachev and Chinese leaders. The principle on which the Soviet Union and China are normalizing their relations is of considerable importance to the Asia-Pacific region in its efforts to develop cooperation. It has already been reported several times that the Soviet Union and China have consulted with each other and decided on such principles as are enumerated hereunder as their guidelines—mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; equality; noninterference in other countries' internal affairs; and mutual respect for other countries' interests, viewpoints, experiences, and practices. Readjusting and developing Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of these principles will become an example for other countries in the region and will encourage the countries in the Asia-Pacific region to adopt new political thinking in their international contacts.

USSR-PRC Asia-Pacific Cooperation Outlined

OW0704125689 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Station reporter (Volskiy) commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Now, let's talk about an international topic. It has something to do with the Asia-Pacific region as well as with Soviet-Chinese relations.

Here is what (Volskiy), our station reporter on international affairs, has written:

The ever-increasing cooperation in the vast area of the Asia-Pacific region is a sound and reasonable process representing the rapid economic development in the countries of this region. The fact that the average economic growth rate in the so called "newly industrialized countries" of this region has been over nine percent recently is a good indicator. The average economic growth rate in India also approached this figure last year.

As we all know, the general indicator of economic development in China is also very high. This is because China has adopted modern measures that can fully bring the potential of socialist construction into play.

Under these conditions, the reality itself together with the important fact that most countries in the Asia-Pacific region must enlarge export to maintain rapid progress have strongly required more active international cooperation in many fields.

However, the development of this kind of cooperation is not a simple process in practice. Negative factors in the past, such as multinational, capitalist neocolonialism and restrictions of a prejudiced nature, affected this development.

We must point out that U.S. authorities have particularly adopted extensive customs protection measures, because the United States is afraid of competition from industrial products made in Asia-Pacific region nations. Besides, they intend to establish a closed group of nations in the Asia-Pacific region. They intend to cause a confrontation between capitalist countries and the USSR together with other socialist countries. This has also had negative effects on the development, as we can see from a seminar on East-West relations held in Tokyo in March. This meeting was sponsored by the Institute for Comprehensive Research on Peace Issues founded by Nakasone, former Japanese prime minister.

But, all of these still cannot write off the great potential that Asia-Pacific cooperation can possess.

The new constructive ideology—an inseparable part of Soviet reform—has promoted cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The constructive initiatives for the Asia-Pacific region proposed by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladovostok in 1986 and Krasnoyarsk in 1988 greatly accelerated truly comprehensive cooperation in this region. This is cooperation without neocolonialism, prejudice, and customs protectionism. This is also a cooperation that can be participated in by all nations, large or small, developed or developing, in this region.

This kind of cooperation, which is closely related to strengthening security in the Asia-Pacific region, can only be achieved on the principle of equality, mutual respect, and mutual benefit. It will be conducive to all the countries and the people in this region.

No wonder a noted American activist (Bangdi) said in mid-March that the speech delivered by Gorbachev in Vladivostok has caused great repercussions both in the U.S. and Japan.

As we all know, this speech also caused a warm reaction from developing countries. The proposals offered by Gorbachev in Krasnoyarsk also caused quite a few positive reactions in the Asia-Pacific region.

However, to realize comprehensive cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, we must overcome many obstacles related to the above-mentioned negative factors. Under these conditions, the cooperation between the USSR and the PRC, the two great countries in this region, will have special significance.

This kind of cooperation is free of neocolonialism, inequality, and trade protectionism. Moreover, both are socialist countries and share the same task of tapping the potential for development. This has established an important premise for the further development of Soviet-Chinese relations, including economic relations.

The mutual relations, based on common interests, are equally and mutually beneficial. They play a great role in economic relations not only in the Asia-Pacific region, but also in the world. They can promote the reforms on the basis of fair and mutual benefits. Needless to say, the reality itself proves that broadening economic relations between the USSR and the PRC is an urgent task for the two countries.

Expanding Soviet-Chinese Border Trade Viewed

OW0804113189 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 28 Mar 89

[From the "Current Events and Commentaries" program; Petrovskiy commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and China attach great importance to developing their border trade. Our observer Petrovskiy comments on this as follows.

After an interruption of nearly 20 years, border trade between the Soviet Union and China was resumed in 1983. In the past 5 years the volume of border trade has reached $700 million.

However, in my view 1988 was the year that opened the broadest prospects for the all-round development of border trade between the two countries.

First, an agreement was signed in 1988 to greatly expand the areas designated for border cooperation. Before the agreement, trade exchanges mainly involved only a narrow strip of land in the two countries' border areas. Now this has changed. Very wide areas in the two countries have become direct trading partners with each other. In the Soviet Union these areas include many oblasts, frontier regions, and autonomous Soviet socialist republics. In China they involve many provinces and cities.

Second, the new phase of Soviet-Chinese border cooperation that started in 1988 contains a special feature, that is, joint production ventures. These include the renovation of the old and construction of new factories, agricultural undertakings, road construction, and services for everyday life. Recently China has also seen rapid developments in labor supply cooperation. Chinese workers are presently building social, cultural, and production facilities in many cities and regions in the Far East, including Blagoveshchensk, [words indistinct], and Grodekovo.

On many occasions the Chinese press has mentioned that this kind of cooperation is very beneficial to China's border regions, which have surplus labor. The Soviet Union is also interested in this kind of cooperation, because our Far East has a keen shortage of labor. Another thing worth mentioning is the fact that the two countries are carrying out economic and trade cooperation without using their foreign exchange reserves. In other words, the two sides barter the commodities and services they respectively need so as to save foreign exchange for other purposes.

In conclusion, I want to point out the political significance of these border contacts: They are conducive to creating an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and mutual trust. They constitute a vital component part of the common policy of the Soviet Union and China, which calls for all-around normalization of their relations.

USSR-PRC Border Navigation Talks Viewed

OW0904231789 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 2 Apr 89

[From the "March Along the Road of Friendship and Cooperation" program]

[Text] The routine annual meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Mixed Committee on Border River Navigation has ended in Khabarovsk. (Kofton), a reporter of this station, filed the following report on the closing session of the meeting:

Although this was the 31st meeting of this kind, it is the first time I covered the meeting. The atmosphere of the meeting was friendly. All problems were solved in the most favorable way. What made the committee's meeting so smooth? I asked (Fu Liping), director of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Heilongjiang Ship Navigation Administration Bureau, and a member of the Chinese delegation.

[Begin Fu Liping recording] China and the Soviet Union [words indistinct] on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Therefore, development of friendly ties between the two countries was the first factor that made the meeting successful. (Supov), chairman of the Soviet side of the Committee, and manager of the Amur River Shipping Company, said another factor was also very important.

(Supov) said: Generally speaking, improvement in economic, trade, and political ties between the two countries has a favorable influence on the committee's work. We approved all work on navigation courses. Implementation of this work will definitely improve navigation along the Amur River and ensure that work of the navigation administration bureaus of the two countries will be carried out more smoothly. Both the Soviet Union and China are concerned about [words indistinct]. We plan to ship much more in foreign trade goods this year than we have in the past. The current situation is good. We also plan to open tourist and passenger service lines between Khabarovsk and Harbin and between Khabarovsk and Jiamusi. We hope our ships will be able to enter China's Jiamusi Port and Harbin Port in the shipping season of 1989. Khabarovsk and (Kuqicheng) Port of the Soviet Union will also be opened to Chinese ships.

When bidding farewell to river shipping workers of Khabarovsk, (Wang Yuanzhang), head of the Chinese delegation, said: [words indistinct]. Both sides believe that, after all the decided projects are completed, economic results of shipping departments of the two countries will be improved. These projects are also in line with developments in shipping foreign trade goods between the two countries.

PRC Airline Begins Using Soviet Planes

OW0604054489 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] The Civil Aviation Administration of China has already begun using the four planes bought from the Soviet Union for passenger service in its domestic routes. This is because of an increase in the volume of passengers.

PRC, Albanian Deputy Ministers Discuss Ties

PM0604095789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 89 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Chinese-Albanian Talks"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar—China is ready to establish and develop state relations of a new type with Albania. This was stated by PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei during talks here with an Albanian delegation headed by Albanian Deputy Foreign Minister M. Kapllani.

As RENMIN RIBAO reports, during the talks the two sides exchanged opinions on the state and prospects for the improvement and development of Sino-Albanian relations. Tian Zengpei stated that China is ready to form interstate relations of a new type with Albania on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Li Peng Discusses Economy, Inflation

18070199 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
5 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRC National People's Congress Session Has Come to a Close"]

[Text] Beijing 4 April TASS—Today, the 2d Session of the 7th National People's Congress came to a close here. Its intensive work lasted 16 days. The session was held against the backdrop of a complicated economic situation in the PRC characterized by a high inflation rate, excessive price growth, and an "overheated" economy caused by bloated capital construction.

Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and premier of the PRC State Council, pointed out in his report at the session that intensive development of the national economy went on last year; major facilities were erected in the national economy; the reform of the economic system was enhanced further; and foreign contacts were expanded. At the same time, the problems that emerged require that the government concentrate mostly on improving the economic situation, and putting the economy in order.

Commentators note the self-critical spirit of the report by the head of the Chinese Government. It pointed out and analyzed objectively problems and difficulties in the country's economy, and miscalculations made by the State Council in its operations last year. In particular, Li Peng noted an increase in the overall index of prices that had brought about "a decline in the real standard of living of a substantial segment of the Chinese urban population." The increase is negatively affecting social stability, and is weakening "the confidence of the people in the reform."

At the same time, the premier of the State Council stressed at a press conference held in conjunction with the session of the National People's Conference that the difficulties China is now experiencing are those encounterd during development and progress. The practice of the last months has confirmed that the party and government have chosen a correct course.

It was noted at the session that the policy of improving the economic situation and putting the economy in order, in effect since the end of last year, has already yielded certain results. However, it was stressed that these are only initial successes, and further serious steps are needed to build on them further.

NOVOYE VREMYA Introduces Chinese TV

OW0604050089 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] The lastest issue of NOVOYE VREMYA introduced Chinese television to its readers. The weekly explained the characteristics of Chinese television and introduced some of the major Chinese television programs in the areas of information, education, art, economy and sports.

The weekly pointed out: China's relatively youthful television system has achieved marked results in a short period. It keeps in close touch with real life and reflects different points of view, which makes it very interesting to watch. NOVOYE VREMYA wrote: Up to now, Chinese television has not often shown Soviet movies and television programs; but there are prospects in this area. The 1989-1990 Soviet-Chinese television broadcasting cooperation agreement, signed not long ago in Moscow, will help bring about such prospects.

Soviet Theater Official on Contacts With PRC

OW0704080389 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Listeners, many countries in the world mark International Drama Day each year on 27 March. On the eve of this festival, station reporter (Molotsov) visited the Soviet Ministry of Culture and asked (Jemin), chief of the theatrical bureau, to talk about contacts between the Soviet Union and China in the area of theatrical art.

(Jemin) said: Because of the gradual resumption and develoment of friendly contacts in various fields between the two countries in recent years, contacts between the countries in the area of theater have become more brisk and active. Last May, the 1988-1990 intergovernmental plan for cultural cooperation was signed in Beijing. This plan included cooperation in the theatrical field—first of all, the exchange of visits by creative groups from the two countries. For example, we are expecting the visit of the Beijing youth experimental theatrical troupe to the Soviet Union this year. At the same time, the Red Flame theatrical troupe from Novosibirsk will perform in China. The cultural cooperation plan also includes the exchange of visits of drama experts, directors, and noted performers.

(Jemin) continued: In addition, many theatrical projects covered under the cooperative plan of the two countries have been smoothly completed. For example, Soviet director (Zhaharov) helped direct in Beijing a dramatic work of Soviet contemporary dramatist (Shaderov). Almost at the same time, Chinese director (Zhang Qihong) staged "An Interview With the Living by the Dead," a drama written by contemporary Chinese dramatist (Liu Shugan). In the past 2 years, several theatrical groups from the two countries have made roving

tours of each other's country. Among theses groups are the Liaoning Peking Opera Troupe, the Sichuan Puppet Troupe, and the Soviet State Central Puppet Troupe led by (Obrazhov).

(Jemin) said: Last December, as a member of the Soviet drama delegation, I visited the PRC. Chinese counterparts briefed me on the current situation in Chinese theatrical circles and made arrangements to attend several performances of modern Chinese dramas. We were also lucky enough to visit several theatrical schools in Beijing, Guangzhou, and Shenyang. Through this visit, we have a direct understanding of Chinese modern dramas, which have left us with a very good impression. Many identical things can be found in the drama of two countries. Still, both sides can learn from each other. For example, Soviet dramatic performers can learn free interpretation, the ability to quickly grasp new rhythms, and other performing techniques from Chinese counterparts. On the other hand, I feel there is a lack of forceful dramatic works in Chinese drama, and the technique of directors also needs improving. Therefore, the prospects for cooperation in the theatrical field between our two countries are very bright.

(Jemin) said in conclusion: I wish to send greetings to Chinese theatrical activists, performers, and all lovers of drama on the occassion of the international drama day. I hope you will score greater achievements in the future.

Youth Magazine Hopes To Establish PRC Ties

OW0504131389 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 27 Mar 89

[By unidentified station reporter]

[Excerpts] Recently I visited the editorial department of the youth journal KOMSOMOL LIFE [Gongqingtuan Shenghuo] to see my friend (Lorigin), deputy chief editor of the journal, who visited China not long ago. I wanted to hear his impressions of his China visit. [passage omitted]

(Lorigin) said: Our journal has close contacts with many youth journals in socialist counties like Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, and Hungary. We also hope to contribute to promoting friendship between Soviet and Chinese young people, use our activities to promote contacts between Soviet and Chinese young people, and help them find new friends. Therefore, we wish to establish contacts with Chinese journalists.

When our tourist group visited China, we had a meeting with representatives of the All-China Youth Federation. I told them about this wish. Our journal plans to invite Chinese journalists to visit the Soviet Union so they can understand the Soviet young people's life. We also plan to publish articles by Chinese writers to introduce the life of Chinese youth in the course of economic and social reform.

I asked (Lorigin) what Chinese journal he wants to establish business links with. He said he thought it would be best to establish contacts with China's QINGNIAN-BAO. [passage omitted]

At my request, (Lorigin) talked about his impressions of his China visit. [passage omitted]

(Lorigin) said: I visited Shanghai and Guangzhou and my contacts with the Chinese people there left a deep impression on me. Young and older people all warmly called for the restoration of cooperation between our two counties. I heard such wishes when I talked with representatives of Chinese youth organizations as well as when I chatted with common people on the street.

It so happened that I made my China visit at the time that Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze was making a formal visit to China. It was announced at the time that a summit meeting between the two countries would be held in May. I saw my Chinese friends were very happy about this news.

I am convinced that Chinese young people are quite optimistic today and are eager for a change. They actively take part in social and economic reform. I think this is a common goal that can unite the young people of our two countries. Therefore, I sincerely wish my Chinese friends success in their work and undertakings.

Near East & South Asia

Perez de Cuellar, Afghan Foreign Minister Meet

LD1104054889 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] New York April 11 TASS—U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Monday met Afghan Foreign Minister 'Abdul Wakil who arrived in New York. The latter informed U.N. secretary-general about developments in Afghanistan.

'Abdul Wakil told journalists that at the meeting they also discussed Afghanistan's request to call an extraordinary meeting of the U.N. Security Council in view of the intensification by Pakistan of acts of military aggression against Afghanistan lately. "We ask Security Council to interfere in connection with such actions by Pakistan", Wakil said.

The Afghan minister also met Aleksandr Belonogov, USSR president of the Security Council, who said after the meeting that consultations of this central U.N. body were set for Tuesday, following which the Security Council plans to meet in session.

Artillery Barrage on Jalalabad Described
LD1004173289 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Kabul April 10 TASS—The Afghan opposition rained more than 18,000 rockets, shells and mines on residential areas and Army outposts in Jalalabad, capital of Nangarhar Province, in the past 24 hours, killing eleven civilians and injuring 18 others.

Government troops lost three men killed and eight wounded.

The fire left more than 40 shops, several office buildings and a mosque destroyed.

The Jalalabad garrison's artillery returned the fire, killing 112 and injuring 70 rebels.

The opposition fired heavy weapons also on densely-populated areas in the city of Meymene, killing one woman and maiming five small children, and Herat, where one person was killed and eight civilians were taken to hospital with injuries.

Afghan Army units in Lowgar Province, in the meantime, ambushed extremist groups, destroying some 200 rebels and 16 truckloads of arms and ammunition.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, sent four more protest notes to the U.N. group of monitors in Kabul, listing further Pakistani violations of the Geneva agreements.

The ministry demanded that the group carefully investigate the incidents.

Pakistani Addresses PRC on Afghan Situation
LD1004163589 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Islamabad April 10 TASS—The signing of the Geneva accords and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan removed the pretext for the interference in Afghanistan's affairs. But this interference has not been ended. Quite the contrary, it intensified. This is said in a message that member of Pakistan's parliament, chairman of the People's National Party, Abdul Wali Khan addressed to Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The unprecedented act of convening a non-representative shura and the forming of an unpopular "transitional government" which does not reflect the interests of the majority of mujaheddins and other forces within Afghanistan is an overt and glaring violation of the Geneva agreements. The striving to impose a "transitional government of mujaheddins" on the Afghan people can cause a threat to security in the region any moment.

Abdul Wali Khan urged China to give assistance in the settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and in the forming of a broad-based government. As a friendly country in the region, the People's Republic of China cannot remain indifferent to the events in Afghanistan, the message says.

Central Asian Republics Group Visits Afghanistan
LD1004163789 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Kabul April 10 TASS—Muhammad Sarwar Mangal, deputy prime-minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, has received a delegation of Soviet central Asian republics, which arrived here at the invitation of the Afghan Government. The sides discussed questions of developing and strengthening cooperation between the border Soviet republics and the northern provinces of Afghanistan. They also considered the extent to which cooperation could be expanded in public health, trade, public education, to which deliveries of food products and prime necessities to the Republic of Afghanistan could be increased.

Air Force Chief Reportedly To Visit Syria
JN1004105889 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD says today that the United States, at the request of the Israeli Government, is exerting intensive efforts to dissuade the Soviet Union from supplying Syria with the most advanced Sukhoi-24 assault aircraft, regarding which an agreement was reached between Damascus and Moscow last year. The paper cites informed sources in the U.S. capital as saying that Washington's diplomatic efforts with Moscow are based on the argument that Syria's acquisition of these advanced assault planes will disrupt the regional balance of power in the Middle East and enhance factors of political and strategic instability in the region.

Meanwhile, informed Eastern diplomatic sources disclosed to the paper that the commander of the Soviet Air Force will visit Damascus later this month for talks with Syrian military officials on means to bolster and promote the Syrian Air Force by supplying it with advanced Soviet fighter planes.

Official in Syria for Talks on Bilateral Relations
JN1004203089 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA)—Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of state for foreign affairs, held talks with Konstantin Katuchev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, here today.

The talks dealt with the progress of relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq in all areas as well as ways to promote them. In an atmosphere of frankness and understanding, the two sides expressed their desire to further

deepen relations betweeen the two countries. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi arrived in Moscow earlier today at the head of an Iraqi delegation on a 4-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Foreign Ministry Official in Libya for Talks

PM1004133789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Apr—V.P. Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium and chief of the Near East and North Africa Countries Administration, who is currently here, has been received by 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan revolutionary leadership. During the talk opinions were exchanged on questions of bilateral relations, Near East subjects, and current international problems.

The Soviet representative met with Jadallah al-Talhi, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison. Soviet-Libyan political consultations on the problems of the Near East were also held with M.K. Sha'ban, general director of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

Anniversary of Friendship Treaty With Iraq Marked

LD0904215589 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 89

[Excerpts] 9 April marks the anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Iraqi Republic. Signing the treaty in Baghdad, the chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers at the time, Aleksey Kosygin predicted that it would last for a long time. The past 17 years since April 1972 have come to prove the soundness of this prediction.

The history of Soviet-Iraqi relations has witnessed all sorts of stages of which were periods of ebb as well as periods of flow. However, the relations withstood all these experiences.

What is the secret that lies behind the stability of relations between the two countries? I believe the answer is simple: It lies first and foremost in what is known as the unity of basic interests and the proximity of stands of both countries toward a number of basic issues of contemporary international life.

Another reason for the steadfastness of the Soviet-Iraqi relations lies in the constant adherence by both Baghdad and Moscow to the principles on which the relations were founded and which were embodied in the treaty of friendship and cooperation: equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. [passage omitted]

Now Iraq has finally emerged from the war. It is possible to hope that all the provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation will once more oeprate with full force. [passage omitted]

Today Iraq is fully determined to continue actively rebuilding its economy, despite all the great difficulties created by the war and the foundering of the world oil market. Radical economic reform is also proceeding on a wide scale in the USSR. These facts create wide vistas for the two partners to cooperate in new fields and forms, particularly in the field of the establishment of joint companies and factories and societies.

The task of increasing the dynamism of the Soviet-Iraqi treaty through the establishment of more flexible and more varied forms of cooperation is an extremely urgent task. This is clearly and fully in line with the provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, even now after 17 years.

Presidium Exchanges Messages With Kuwait

18070201B Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 12

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent the amir of the State of Kuwait, Sheik Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, a telegram in which it conveyed its good wishes for the health and happiness of the amir, and the progress and prosperity of the people of Kuwait on the occasion of the country's National Day.

The telegram expresses confidence that the friendly Soviet-Kuwaiti relations will continue in the future to develop and deepen for the good of the peoples of both countries, contributing to expansion of international cooperation on crucial problems facing mankind.

In a telegram in response, the amir of Kuwait expressed his deep gratitude for the warm congratulations and spoke in favor of strengthening friendly and cooperative relations in the interests of providing for security in the region and throughout the world, and he wished the friendly Soviet people progress and well-being.

Presidium's Birthday Greetings to PDRY Leader

18070201A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 12

[Text] **To the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas.**

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sends to you, an eminent state figure of the friendly PDRY heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your 50th birthday.

For many years you have made a large contribution to solving the political, economic, and social problems facing the PDRY and to developing and consolidating the all-around cooperation between our states and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade H. A. al-'Attas, good health and further success in your responsible work.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Diplomatic Ties With Independent Namibia Planned

LD1104080889 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union intends to open a communications mission in Windhoek and establish diplomatic relations with Namibia when it becomes independent, said Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin in Windhoek in an interview for South African television. [passage omitted]

South African Actions in Namibia Criticized

PM1004110589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondent B. Pilyatskiy dispatch: "Situation in Namibia"]

[Text] Windhoek—Just 1 week ago representatives of Angola, Cuba, and South Africa [RSA], having finished their work as members of the joint military commission overseeing the situation on the Angolan-Namibian border, were smiling for the cameras in the village of Ruacana in northern Namibia. There was no time for smiles when they met in emergency session Saturday on a farm near Windhoek.

At midday the ultimatum given to South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] fighters by the RSA, which wants to expel them to Angola, expired. According to reports here representatives of the SWAPO leadership in Luanda have agreed to an immediate cease-fire, but they are insisting that they remain in their own country and hand over their weapons under the supervision of the UN "blue berets" in the bases allocated to them.

Arriving in Windhoek with Defense Minister M. Malan, Foreign Minister R. Botha looked surprised when asked about the ultimatum at the airport. But, judging by everything, the RSA authorities intend to hang tough.

Fighting is now going on in dense bush along a 500 km front. According to the latest communique from the South African command, the "violators" have had tank support. Whipping up this fact, certain RSA-published newspapers have put about the red herring that the ranks of fighters include...Cubans or Russians. Needless to say, no proof of this provocative fabrication is advanced—but that does not bother the authors. They have different worries. More and more transport aircraft carrying reinforcements are landing at the Yeros [name as transliterated] military airfield 3 km from the center of Windhoek. However, despite its considerable superiority in equipment and manpower, the RSA command has not yet managed to achieve its strategic goals. Both sides have suffered heavy losses. As of 8 April 259 SWAPO fighters had been killed, while the "security forces" had lost 23 killed and 78 seriously injured.

White residents in Zumeb [name as transliterated] region have been warned that partisans are 30 km from the so-called red line (a kind of watershed between Ovamboland and the white farming regions). Since Friday traffic has only been moving north along the Zumeb-Oshakati highway in convoys. As I file this report Windhoek radio has reported that a group of SWAPO partisans has been spotted in the region of Etosha National Park, halfway between the Namibian capital and the northern border. A curfew is in force throughout Ovamboland, as has been the case for many years.

Although it is already possible to draw a general picture of the fighting, the scale of the tragedy for the local Ovamboland population can only be surmised. There have been reports of villages burned and destroyed and people left homeless and losing all their livestock. Two local lawyers—David Smuts and Michael Clayton of the Windhoek Legal Aid Center—have published a seven-page report compiled after a trip to the north. The report states that the RSA Army and police have been "taking no prisoners"—in other words, killing captured SWAPO fighters. This document has been passed to M. Ahtisaari, the UN secretary general's special representative for Namibia.

West Europe

FRG's Vogel Makes 'Brief Working Visit' to Moscow

Arrives 9 Apr

LD0904205989 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 9 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS—Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, arrived in Moscow today on a brief working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

Meets With Gorbachev

LD1104073689 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS—A meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, has just begun here.

Vogel arrived in Moscow for a brief working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

Silayev in FRG for Economic, S&T Talks

Attends Talks

LD0604185989 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Bonn, 6 Apr (TASS)—The 17th regular session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened here today. The Soviet

delegation is headed by I.S. Silayev, cochairman of the commission, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine-Building. The West German side is headed by Economic Minister Helmut Haussmann.

The participants in the session are discussing questions of the further development and improvement of Soviet-West German cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical spheres—in particular, experience and problems in joint production and the creation of joint enterprises and raising the qualifications of cadres. [passage omitted]

Discusses Gorbachev Visit With Kohl

PM1104120589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Grigoriyev dispatch: "Activeness, Commitment"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Apr—The 17th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, held here, ended with the initialing of an agreement on the protection of investments.

During the 2-day session emphasis was placed on questions of improving and developing new forms of economic collaboration. H. Haussmann, FRG minister of economics and cochairman of the commission on the West German side, declared at the closing press conference that the session was successful and confirmed that, according to his assessment, our trade and technical ties are ready to enter a new, mature phase.

I. Silayev, the Soviet cochairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, told PRAVDA: "The session was held as the agreements concluded during Chancellor H. Kohl's visit to Moscow last year are being implemented and preparations are under way for M.S. Gorbachev's visit to the FRG in June."

It was necessary, he went on, to prepare a number of specific documents for signing during the Soviet visit at summit level in June. The first of these is the agreement on the protection of investments, the text of which has been initialed.

Replying to a question as to whether there are difficulties in improving Soviet-West German cooperation, he expressed the opinion that problems of this kind are connected above all with the novelty for both sides of the new principles of economic relations. For instance, we tend to often blame ourselves for recurrences of inertia and lack of the necessary interest. However, it is also possible to speak of a certain indecision, even hedging, on the part of certain West German firms.

[Grigoriyev] Today you met with Federal Chancellor H. Kohl. What are your impressions?

"The conversation took place on an optimistic note," I. Silayev says. "The chancellor said he is full of expectation and great hope in connection with M.S. Gorbachev's coming visit to the FRG."

Attends Nuremberg Trade Symposium

LD1004134489 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Nuremberg April 10 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy:

A Soviet-West German symposium opened in this large industrial centre today to discuss key issues of furthering trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Held under the aegis of Bavarian Prime Minister Max Streibl, it is being attended by more than 400 prominent members of the West German business community, heads of major concerns, banks and economic institutions, and a representative delegation from the USSR.

The opening ceremony was also attended by another Soviet delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Silayev, which had taken part in the 17th session of the Soviet-West German commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation in Bonn.

Streibl said at the ceremony that the signing and implementation of the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty have given a fresh impulse to East-West relations and that people increasingly understand that long-term multilateral cooperation transcending geographic and political boundaries are also needed to ensure mankind's survival.

The Bavarian head of government spoke highly of an agreement between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the European Economic Community (EEC) to normalise their relationship. He described the two groups' joint statement of June 25, 1988 as providing the basis for brisker cooperation between Eastern Europe and Western Europe.

It is now essential to supplement it with bilateral agreements between various CMEA and EEC countries, Streibl said.

Other speakers noted that progressing economic reform in the USSR and a number of other far-reaching steps by the Soviet leadership, for example the granting of the right to deal directly with xternal markets to all factories, amalgamations, organisations and industrial co-ops from April 1, offer new and appreciable opportunities for boosting economic ties with the USSR.

Bavarian Economics and Transport Minister August Lang said that West German business circles want broader mutually beneficial economic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union and are ready to take advantage of these opportunities.

Visits Munich Machinery Fair

LD1104091689 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Nuremburg, 11 Apr (TASS)—A Soviet delegation, headed by I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which has been taking part in the work of the 17th session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, travelled to Munich on Monday. The delegation visited the international construction machinery fair "Bauma" and examined the display stand of the Soviet-West German joint enterprise "Kranlod/Liebherr."

Today the Soviet delegation is to go to the main town of Lower Saxony, Hannover.

FRG, GDR Army Delegations Meet in Hamburg

Implementation of GDR Cuts Discussed

PM0304145189 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 89 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] Bonn, 30 Mar—A meeting between representatives of the FRG Bundeswehr and the GDR National People's Army has ended at the Hamburg Institute of Problems of Peace and Security. Its participants focused their attention on the problem of lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe in the context of the talks being held in Vienna on conventional forces in Europe and on confidence- and security-building measures.

At a news conference on the results of the meeting it was reported that the GDR representatives briefed the West German side on the start of the implementation in April of the unilateral measures announced earlier by the GDR to reduce armed forces and arms. At the same time it was emphasized that the reduction process will be carried out "openly and verifiably" [glasno i proveryayemo].

The meeting took place in an open [otkrytyy] and businesslike atmosphere and, in the general opinion of its participants, constituted a practical step in the strengthening of East-West confidence.

SPD's Bahr Views 2-Day Talks

PM0404133789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Grishin dispatch: "Military Dialogue"]

[Text] Bonn—A 2-day seminar of representatives of the FRG Bundeswehr and the GDR National People's Army has been held at the Hamburg Institute of the Problems of Peace and Security.

This dialogue between military men, organized for the first time in the history of relations between the two German states at the initiative of Egon Bahr, director of the institute and eminent German Social Democratic Party [SPD] politician, has attracted considerable public attention. E. Bahr reported at a press conference that the meeting's participants came to the unanimous opinion that joint security can only be achieved through reciprocal armed forces cuts and the elimination of existing imbalances. They stressed the need for the structural changes being carried out by the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries—changes which, if strictly monitored, would make it impossible to launch a surprise attack and carry out large-scale offensive operations.

The GDR National People's Army representatives invited the Bundeswehr representatives to another meeting next year in Dresden.

FRG SPD's New Policies, Prospects Viewed

PM0704111189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent Ye. Bovkun under the rubric "Events: Substance And Opinions": "Bidding Farewell to the Bad Godesberg Program. New Guidelines for the Policy of the FRG Social Democrats"]

[Text] Bonn—The German Social Democratic Party's [SPD] celebrated Bad Godesberg Program, which was adopted in 1959 and has been its guide for 30 years, has been so frequently adjusted in practice in recent years that the SPD leadership deemed it necessary to elaborate and adopt a new one.

The Social Democrats have discussed certain aspects of their program guidelines at congresses during election campaigns and at sessions of the special commission that was instructed to summarize the party activists' numerous proposals. Work on the document took nearly 5 years. The commission was headed by SPD Chairman H.J. Vogel, and the executive chairman was Oskar Lafontaine, deputy chairman of the SPD and prime minister of Saarland. The draft of the new program, 82 pages long, was published in Bonn the other day. It is to be adopted in December at a congress in Bremen.

The Bad Godesberg Program was drawn up at a time when the FRG had already joined NATO and the Bundeswehr was busy rearming, when new industrial centers were springing up in the south and there were no nuclear power stations, no ecological movement, and no Ostpolitik.

Much has changed in the FRG in the intervening decades. The Social Democrats' tactics have changed, too: They have entered into a "grand coalition" with the Christian Democratic Union [CDU]; they determined the country's course by forming a ruling coalition with the liberals, and were then in opposition; and they moved from supporting

implementation of the "Berufsverbot" to rejecting it, from voting in the Bundestag for NATO arms upgrading to actively participating in the antiwar movement.

But it is recent years that have seen the most significant changes in SPD policy. Its economic platform has been substantially altered. The bulk of the party rank and file now supports O. Lafontaine's orientation toward market economics. When the draft new program was being drawn up, its supporters managed to prevail over those who were advocating strengthening the state principle.

The change in the social and political situation also brought the concept of "ecological renewal" into the SPD lexicon. An environmental protection concept was elaborated that takes into account both the experience of recent ecological disasters and the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress.

It took into account the peasants' dissatisfaction with Common Market policy and steel industry workers' demands for the preservation of traditional production sectors and the debate about "flexible" working time and nuclear energy.

"The state and the economy for people and human rights, and not vice versa." This was the pithy description of SPD efforts in the economic sphere offered by Erhard Eppler, a member of the commission that drew up the draft. According to O. Lafontaine, it is a very timely and topical document that enables the SPD to conduct an active and effective policy over the next few decades. Moreover, he is confident that the SPD is the only one of the major FRG political parties capable of responding in a constructive way to the challenge of the future.

The draft clearly states the principles of a security policy. The Social Democrats have set themselves the target of establishing a joint security system that will eliminate not only fear of the threat of war, but the very danger of confrontation between military blocs (with the prospect of their future disbandment.) But until then, the FRG will remain faithful to its allied commitments.

The draft new program is the result of a compromise. Before the congress in Bremen and at the actual congress there will be much more discussion: about ways of developing the economy, a coalition with other parties, and cultural policy and treatment of foreigners. The SPD's successes in land and municipal elections indicate that it has learned from past mistakes and is strengthening its authority among the masses.

This is most graphically demonstrated by the recent municipal elections in Hessen, during which the Christian Democrats suffered a heavy defeat, losing around 8 percent of the vote. The SPD won the elections in most districts. In Frankfurt-am-Main, where the council was led for 12 years by the CDU, it obtained an absolute majority. The new oberbuergermeister of this, the biggest city in Hessen, will be Volker Hauff, a native of Swabia, whom the party regards as a major expert on economic issues and a very promising politician. The SPD considerably improved its position in another large city in the Land—Wiesbaden.

The SPD leadership is not yet forecasting a possible success in the Bundestag elections, which are less than 2 years away. But the draft new program is a significant declaration of intent for the upcoming election campaign.

FRG Foundation Opens Branch in Moscow

LD1004104489 Hamburg DPA in German 0958 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—On Monday afternoon in Moscow, a foreign branch of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, which has close ties with the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] was opened. The Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee intends to set up an office in Bonn in return. Foundation chair Holger Boerner stated at the opening that the foundation wants to present itself in Moscow as an open partner, ready for dialogue, without hiding existing differences or trying to impose its own fundamental convictions on the other side. He called for the establishment of a discussion circle in order to debate the Social Democratic path toward economic and social development.

Talyzin Ends Finland Visit, Talks With Leaders

Praises Extension of 1948 Treaty

LD0604125989 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] A telegram from the Finnish town of Lappeenranta. A ceremony was held there to mark the 41st anniversary of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. It was attended by Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, Foreign Minister Paasio, and a Soviet delegation led by Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Talyzin noted in his speech that the concluding of the treaty in 1948 is justly seen in both countries as a key event in the history of Soviet-Finnish relations. It contains the resolution of fundamental questions of the relations between the two neighboring states, a guarantee of mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of interstate relations, and a turn toward friendship, trust, and mutual security. The decision of the governments of the USSR and the Finnish Republic on extension of the term of the treaty until the beginning of the next millenium confirms its vitality and provides grounds for the development of relations between the countries in the future.

Meets Finnish Premier Holkeri

PM1004085589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Helsinki, 7 Apr—N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the celebration of the 41st anniversary of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid, met with Finnish Prime Minister Harri Holkeri in Helsinki yesterday.

During the talk there was a discussion of the state and development prospects of relations between the two countries in various fields. Both sides expressed interest in further expanding and consolidating Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Finland, took part in the talk.

At the USSR Embassy N.V. Talzyin met with the collective of staffers of Soviet institutions in Finland. There was a principled, comradely talk about ways of enhancing the effectiveness of work on all salients of restructuring in the USSR and problems of the democratization of Soviet society.

Meets Finnish President, Ends Visit

PM1004120189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "End of Visit"]

[Text] Helsinki, 8 Apr—A Soviet delegation headed by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Finland in connection with the celebrations to mark the 41st anniversary of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, yesterday visited the "Nokia" company's Electronic Equipment Plant in the city of Espoo. The delegation members were familiarized with the technological processes and innovations this leading Finnish electronics firm has recently introduced into production and looked around the enterprise's workshops.

They met with the leadership of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions and examined questions of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries.

On the same day B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Finland, held a reception to mark the 41st anniversary of the 1948 treaty. The following attended the reception: Soviet delegation members; Finnish President Mauno Koivisto; Parliamentary Speaker Kalevi Sorsa; Prime Minister Harri Holkeri; ministers; parliamentary deputies; leaders of political parties; and representatives of business circles and the Finnish public.

[Moscow TASS in English at 2005 GMT on 7 April carries a similar report on Talyzin's activities in Finland which adds the following: "The reception was held in a warm, friendly atmosphers."]

Then a dinner honoring Finnish President M. Koivisto was held at the USSR Embassy.

The delegation today visited the house, now a museum, of the prominent politician and statesman U.K. Kekkonen, former president of the republic, at Tamminiemi. The delegation head wrote in the honored visitors book.

On the same day the delegation left for home. At the Finnish capital's international airport it was seen off by the leaders of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society.

The sendoff party included B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Finland.

On the same day the delegation returned to Moscow. The delegation was met by D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and other officials.

The welcome party included H. Talvitie, Finnish ambassador to the USSR.

Greetings on Anniversary of USSR-Finland Treaty

Supreme Soviet Greets Koivisto

PM0704131589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland:

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the peoples of the Soviet Union we greet you, Mr President, and through you the people of friendly Finland in connection with the 41st anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

In accordance with the principles enshrined in the treaty, the Soviet Union and Finland have shown through their actions the rich potential of good cooperation in our interdependent world when it is revealed on the basis of trust and a respectful attitude to one another's interests. This experience, which has been carefully nurtured and built upon, is of great significance in the current process of improving international relations.

We are convinced that Soviet-Finnish relations will continue to develop dynamically and ever upward in complete accordance with the long-term guidelines mapped out by the 1948 treaty, for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and security.

We wish you, Mr President, success in your responsible activity and we wish the Finnish people peace and prosperity. [Signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Koivisto Greets Gorbachev

PM0704131789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
6 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On behalf of the state leadership and the people of Finland, I greet you, Mr Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, and through you the peoples of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Finnish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

With the aid of the 1948 treaty and the entire range of friendship agreements between our states and peoples based on it, their desire for good-neighborliness, mutual trust, and fruitful cooperation have become a force for positive construction in relations between our countries. This constructive element and the atmosphere of respect for one another and mutual interests remain a reliable lasting factor in relations between us.

It is important to nurture the traditional spirit of the 1948 treaty; but at the same time, in accordance with this spirit, the quest for innovation and breadth of outlook in promoting both our joint ideas and also other ideas and projects that benefit the peoples as a whole are assuming ever-increasing topicality in our relations.

In Finland we are firmly convinced that the spirit of the treaty will continue to retain its vital force since both sides are endeavoring to protect it and thus actively facilitate the further development of relations between our countries.

I wish you, Mr USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, success in resolving the crucial and complex tasks facing you and I wish the peoples of the Soviet Union success and peace in their constructive labor.
[Signed] Finnish President Mauno Koivisto

Council of Ministers Greets Holkeri

PM0704130589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
6 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Prime Minister Mr Harri Holkeri

We send you, Mr Prime Minister, and all members of the Finnish Government our best wishes and greetings on the 41st anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

By constantly developing and enriching the entire multifaceted complex of Soviet-Finnish cooperation built on the foundation of this treaty, our countries' and peoples' actions confirm the advantages of a policy glorified by mutual trust. The development of political contacts and the quest for and introduction of new promising areas and forms of economic cooperation are helping transfer our relations to a qualitatively new level in the spirit of the time.

In today's contradictory and complex world the fruitful nature of the path we have chosen can be clearly seen to be a good example of practical implementation of the new political thinking.

We wish our good neighbor Finland further success and we wish its friendly people prosperity. [Signed] The USSR Council of Ministers

Holkeri Greets Ryzhkov

PM0704130989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
6 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the Finnish Government and myself personally, I send you, Mr Chairman, and the USSR Council of Ministers, of which you are the head, the warmest greetings to mark the 41st anniversary of the Finnish-USSR Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

When the treaty was signed it was, perhaps, impossible to fully predict the great practical significance this document would have for the development of relations between our countries. On the basis of the 1948 treaty an all-embracing treaty system has been set up between our states, which has helped strengthen and deepen good-neighborly confiding relations between our countries and peoples.

Over the years of our friendship policy we have both constantly reaped the fruits of success. However, in the future we must also remember that continuing and building on our success in mutual relations between our peoples constantly requires new efforts and concern The field of our friendship still needs constant care for the sake of future generations.

The 1948 treaty remains immutable in our present-day ever changing world. This illustrates the stability and firmness of the friendship between our countries and peoples and also the fact that we can develop our relations both in accordance with the changes in the world and also independently.
[Signed] Finnish Prime Minister Harri Holkeri

Deputy Premier Gusev at Finnish Embassy Fete

PM0704134589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] H. Talvitie, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 6 April to mark the 41st anniversary of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The reception was attended by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials.

Soviet, Finnish Foreign Ministry Officials Meet

PM1004113789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 89 Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Finnish consultations on foreign policy planning issues were held in Helsinki 29-30 March.

The Soviet participants in the consultations were headed by L.I. Mendelevich, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium and chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Evaluation and Planning Administration. The Finnish group was headed by A. Karhilo, the Finnish Foreign Ministry's deputy secretary of state for political issues.

Deputy Trade Minister Chumakov on UK Trade

LD2703151489 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS—"Soviet-British trade has developed unevenly throughout its history, remaining, nevertheless, the most stable part of the overall relations between the two countries", it was stated by Yuriy Chumakov, Soviet deputy minister for external economic relations, in an interview he gave Albert Balebanov, a TASS political analyst, on the threshold of the official visit Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is to pay to Britain as of April 5th.

"Our countries have confirmed their interest in furthering mutual commercial and economic relations. In this connection, they attach great importance to the realisation of the program to develop Soviet-British economic and industrial cooperation in 1986-1990", Yuriy Chumakov noted. "Great Britain holds sixth place in Soviet trade with the developed capitalist countries. Whereas the Soviet Union's share in Great Britain's foreign trade turnover amounts to 0.7 per cent, the latter's share in Soviet foreign trade does not exceed 1.7 per cent. Our export to Britain has always by far exceeded our import from that country. Thus, in 1988 we had an active balance of 1.1 billion roubles. However, the bulk of our export consists of raw materials and semifinished goods, which cannot satisfy us".

"In 1988 Soviet-British trade developed vigorously on the whole. The volume of Soviet export grew 20 per cent as compared to 1987. We succeeded in increasing mutual trade turnover last year to 2.4 billion roubles (2.1 billions in 1987), despite the unfavourable world petroleum and power-carriers market".

"We were able to achieve an expansion of trade by deepening production cooperation and establishing joint-stock enterprises in both countries. Set up to date are 13 joint-stock enterprises, mostly in the production sphere. We have signed nine protocols of intent to pool efforts in the production of sophisticated technological equipment in the Soviet Union, to cooperate in power-engineering and land improvement. Signed last February was a letter of intent, according to which the sides are to launch a joint Soviet-British crew into outer space in 1991. Agreement was reached to set up business centres in Moscow and London on a reciprocal basis".

"In spite of such a wide range of commercial and economic relations between our two countries, there are several factors putting a brake on the expansion of cooperation. They include the Cocom prohibition lists, various restrictive measures, including non-tariff trade barriers and import quotas on Soviet goods. Insufficient competitiveness of British industry in the world market is a serious problem in bilateral trade".

"I believe that the principal way to strengthen Soviet-British relations is to promote industrial cooperation and joint output of goods. Untraditional area provide substantial opportunities for expanding trade in commodities and services. They include services in uranium and rare-earth metals dressing, transit shipment of British goods through Soviet territory and utilisation of Soviet space technology", the deputy minister said.

Rushdie Affair Overshadows Howe's Pakistan Trip

PM0404103989 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[Report by B. Zaytsev: "Inside a Police Cordon. G. Howe's Visit to Pakistan"]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe's visit to Pakistan was more like a trip to an enemy camp than a visit to a country with which London has a partnership. Clearly, the foreign secretary had no illusions about what kind of reception he might get in Islamabad. Too much emotion had welled up among fanatics in the Muslim world in connection with the publication in the West of the book "The Satanic Verses" by Salman Rushdie, who lives in Britain

Immediately on his arrival at Islamabad Airport, which had been cordoned off by special police detachments, a group of students carrying placards broke through the ranks of police guards to publicly announce their indignation at London's refusal to condemn S. Rushdie over his book, which the followers of Islam consider abusive. Then a group of senior Pakistani political and religious figures presented the visitor with a protest memorandum. The group's leader, Senator Khurshid Ahmad, then told journalists that they had had a very "frank dialogue" with Howe.

After such a start, of course, there could be no question of any expressions of friendly feelings or other diplomatic niceties. In the end, as an exceptional measure, they decided to take the British secretary from the airport to Islamabad by helicopter.

But some unpleasantness lay in store for him there, too. Only a few hours after his arrival in the capital a bomb went off near the British Consulate.

Having assessed the situation in Pakistan, G. Howe decided to cut his program from 3 days to 26 hours. He even had to give up the idea of visiting Peshawar, where the armed groupings of the Afghan opposition are based.

With the obvious intention of smoothing over the unpleasant aspects of the visit, the foreign secretary was given the opportunity to meet with the leaders of the mujahidin without leaving the British Embassy building. In comfortable surroundings, according to the media, G. Howe met with Afghan opposition "transitional government" head Sebghatullah Mujadeddi and his righthand man Sayyed Hamid Gaylani. The purpose of the meeting, G. Howe said, was to encourage armed Afghan groupings to "continue the struggle against the Kabul regime." But he was so successful, probably, that the mujahidin leaders suggested that Britain recognize the transitional government. The foreign secretary had to say this would be premature.

The Afghan problem was at the focus of attention of Geoffrey Howe's talks with his Pakistani colleague Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. And, according to the British foreign secretary, his dialogue was "committed and constructive."

But G. Howe said this just before his departure from Pakistan at the capital's airport, which was cordoned off by police blocking all exits and entrances to prevent undesirables from getting in.

Consultations Held With EC Foreign Ministries

LD1004190189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1724 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 10 April (TASS)—Today in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, consultations were held with representatives of the Foreign Ministries of three countries, all members of the European Community (the EC "three"): Spain, which is chairing the EC during the current 6 months; Greece, which chaired the EC during the last 6 months of last year; and France, which will chair the EC starting from the 1st of July.

Consultations have become a new step in developing the political dialogue between the USSR and the European Community that was started at the January meeting in Vienna between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, Spain's minister of foreign affairs.

During the exchange of views, it was stressed that the processes of integration taking place in various regions of the world are a manifestation of growing tendencies toward interdependence on a global scale. A wide range of problems of mutual interest was examined in this spirit—first of all, the issues of further intensifying the dialogue that has been developing successfully between them, establishing trade and economic relations between the USSR and EC, and stepping up interaction in the interests of strengthening comprehensive security and cooperation.

Considerable attention was paid to development and enrichment of the all-European process as the main road towards overcoming the division of Europe. The results of the Vienna meeting of the CSCE, which attest to the strengthening of new political thinking in European politics, were highly appraised, and willingness was expressed to assist by all means the implementation of the Vienna accords in all areas of the Helsinki process. Interest was expressed in the information forum in London (April-May) and the first stage of the conference on the human dimensions of the CSCE in Paris (May-June) taking place in a constructive vein, and it was hoped that they would assist the strengthening of the new favorable situation taking shape on the continent.

In searching for ways to assist the political settlement of regional problems, the state of affairs in a number of regions of the world was considered: in Afghanistan, the Near East, southern Africa, and Latin America.

The consultations that have taken place showed once again the promising nature of political dialogue between the USSR and the EC as an important part of the general European dialogue, and of the search for converging approaches for building a "common European home" and resolving global problems.

Yazov Welcomes Swiss Defense Official to Moscow

LD1004163489 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS—Caspar Filliger, head of the Swiss Federal Military (Defence) Department, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit.

He had been invited by the Soviet defence minister, general of the Army Dmitriy Yazov.

Filliger was welcomed at the airport by Yazov and other officials.

Soviet, Austrian Officials Discuss Space Flight

PM0304160189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Mar 89 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Preparations for Flight"]

[Text] Topical issues pertaining to the preparations for and holding of the Soviet-Austrian spaceflight scheduled for 1991-1992 are at the center of attention of a meeting between experts from the two countries being held in Graz (the administrative center of Styria Land).

Representatives from the USSR Main Administration for the Creation and Utilization of Space Technology and a number of scientific institutes, interested ministries, and universities in the Alpine republic are discussing the details of the forthcoming flight and an extensive program of scientific experiments. Some fifteen experiments—mainly medical—will be conducted by the Austrian cosmonaut.

We hope, Hans Tuppy, minister for science and research at the federal chancellor's department, stated in opening the meeting, that the joint work in orbit will produce important results of considerable practical value.

Gorbachev Greets New Belgian Communist Chief

PM0404142989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Louis Van Geyt, chairman of the Union of Communists of Belgium

Dear Comrade Van Geyt!

I send sincere congratulations on your election as chairman of the Union of Communists of Belgium.

I wish you and all Belgian comrades fruitful work in the working people's interests and in the name of peace, democracy, and social progress.

With communist greetings,
M. Gorbachev

Belgian Communists' Reorganization Noted

PM0404154189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Belgian Communists' Decision"]

[Text] Brussels, 1 Apr—The Union of Communists of Belgium—this will henceforth be the name of this country's communist party. This is stated in the documents disseminated here of the 26th party congress, which was held 18-19 March and approved amendments to its statutes.

The change of name reflects the federalization processes in Belgium stemming from the existence of two ethnic groups—the Flemish and Walloon communities—in the country. Concerning this, the Communists decided at last summer's extraordinary congress to structurally legalize the party's three constituent parts—the Flemish, Walloon, and Brussels groups—each of which elects its own leading organs and independently determines its policy within its own region.

At the same time, the party also retains unified organs. According to the new statutes, they are the union's General Council, which is elected by the national congress, and the union's Bureau. Louis Van Geyt was elected chairman of the Union of Communists of Belgium.

Latin America & Caribbean

Gorbachev Visits Cuban Microbrigades 4 Apr

PM0604130589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meetings With Cuba's Working People"]

[Text] Havana, 5 Apr—There were many people wearing construction workers' white hats among the passers-by hurrying to work yesterday morning in Havana's Arroyno Naranjo quarter. They were members of the voluntary microbrigades that number approximately 3,000 members in this quarter. M.S. Gorbachev and his wife, F. Castro, and V. Espin, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Cuban Women's Federation, visited the construction workers 4 April.

Microbrigades have been set up at virtually all Cuba's major enterprises and establishments. On the premise that the workers' temporary absence is compensated by more intensive work on the part of their colleagues. The construction brigades are made up solely of volunteers, including people interested in improving their living conditions.

F. Castro explained that there are several underprivileged districts in Havana and it is primarily there that the microbrigades are being set up.

A lively conversation with workers ensued at one construction site.

M.S. Gorbachev: Well, how do you feel?

Workers: Good, we are content. Not only those of us in construction work, but everyone who lives here.

F. Castro said that the district's entire population is helping the construction workers—most of them live here. Some used to work in other organizations, which in

fact channeled them into construction work. Enterprises release these people from their regular work but continue to pay them a wage, and the state refunds this money to the enterprise.

M.S. Gorbachev: What was your job?

Construction worker Josefina Bocur Diaz said that she used to be a telephonist.

F. Castro: Many of these people used to work in commerce and other service spheres.

M.S. Gorbachev: But you probably trained in construction specialties?

Voice: Mikhail Sergeyevich, almost all of us were engineers.

The construction workers said that approximately 180,000 people live in the municipality and that several thousand families are in need of new apartments.

F. Castro: The state provides them with construction materials, equipment, and all the essentials.

M.S. Gorbachev: How many apartments do you yourselves receive?

Voice: We allocate some of the apartments to the municipal organs and the rest are allocated to us.

M.S. Gorbachev: How long is your workday?

Voice. It varies. It can be 10, 16, or 18 hours. At night we floodlight the construction site and keep on working.

F. Castro: See the kind of homes they used to live in. The old buildings are gradually being demolished and people are being rehoused. Approximately 1,000 apartments have been commissioned.

M.S. Gorbachev, turning to the construction workers, said:

It's good that you're building for yourselves... We hope all of you work well and fast and soon obtain apartments. I am sure that you will look after those homes, because you have constructed them yourselves with your own hands.

F. Castro: They are working with great enthusiasm and energy.

M.S. Gorbachev: In my opinion, Fidel, the most important incentive is the fact that they are building for themselves with the state's help.

On one street in this district a neatly painted 3-story house attracted attention. It is also the result of voluntary construction workers' labor. In a short period of time microbrigades constructed thousands of sites for medical clinics under the "Family Doctor" program.

At the entrance to the clinic the visitors were greeted by young medic Raquel Candebat. She has worked for nearly a year at the clinic on Naranjito Street. She lives in this block on the second floor. Nurse Miriam Feliu and her family occupy the apartment on the floor above.

M.S. Gorbachev asked R. Candebat the following question: How many people do you treat in your area?

Medic: Some 647 people in 141 families.

R.M. Gorbacheva: Can people call on you at any time of the day or night?

Medic: Of course, any time.

F. Castro said that family medics devote some of their working day to treating patients at the clinic and the rest to making house calls. They know the state of health of all the people living in their area—children, adults, and pregnant women.

The Soviet guests inquired about the medical equipment available at the clinics. The medic pointed out that there is the minimum equipment necessary, but more complex examinations and analyses are carried out at polyclinics.

M.S. Gorbachev: How many people do you see in a day?

Medic: An average of 12-15 people at the clinic, and then I go on my rounds visiting patients at home.

F. Castro: She specializes in a broad field. She trained for 6 years at the institute and then spent another 3 years enhancing her skills by working at a polyclinic.

M.S. Gorbachev: We hope this noble work fills your life and actions. In my opinion, it is hard to conceive of a better profession than that of physician, especially a family medic. Thank you. When you visit your patients, send them a greeting from us and Fidel. Goodbye. [Gorbachev ends]

The biotechnological and genetic engineering center built 3 years ago in the district of Cubanacan on the western outskirts of Havana is described as the epitome of Cuban science. Scientific research aimed at obtaining pharmaceutical preparations using microbiological methods is conducted here. The center's staffers are also engaging in developing methods of genetic cellular engineering and thus creating new, highly effective, biologically active substances and diagnostic resources.

M.S. Gorbachev and F. Castro visited the center. They were greeted by its director Manuel Limonta and scientists. They told the visitors that studying cells' genetic information with a view to changing it and obtaining requisite proteins is one of the center's main area of activity. Today the center obtains and purifies more than 30 types of enzymes. They are all capable of competing on the world market since they are equal in quality to the output of world-renowned Western firms. One preparation obtained through genetic engineering is interferon, used to treat various diseases.

Cuba cooperates with many countries in the sphere of biotechnology, including the Soviet Union. Hungary, Czechoslovakia and states in Western Europe and Latin America.

Bidding the center's collective farewell, the Soviet leader wished the Cuban scientists success in their work.

Comparison of Gorbachev-Castro News Conference
PM0604112789

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 April 1989 publishes in its Second Edition on page 3 a report of the 5 April Havana news conference held by Gorbachev and Castro. Comparison of the PRAVDA TASS report entitled "News Conference in Havana" with the translation of the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 5 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages 50-54 reveals the following variations:

page 50, first paragraph of the PRAVDA version begins: "[Text] Havana, 5 Apr—At the request..." (omitting byline);

page 53, column one, paragraph three (Castro speaking), sentence six in the PRAVDA reads: "...of our debt. Thus we obtain credits on preferential terms every 5-year plan. I would like..." (adding sentence);

page 53, column two, paragraph two, sentence two in PRAVDA reads: "...nuclear weapons, especially on submarines. The army..." (adding "on");

paragraph four, sentence two in PRAVDA reads: "...has gotten underway. We already have Stockholm-2 on confidence measures behind us. In short, 2..." (adding sentence);

same paragraph, last sentence in PRAVDA reads: "...I think the policies which will have a..." (retranslating);

same paragraph, the PRAVDA version ends: "...will gain strength." (omitting correspondents' names).

Brazilian Development, Expanded Ties Viewed
PM0704135189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 89 Second Edition p 5

[Sergey Svistunov maiden dispatch: "Brazil: Tropical Giant"]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, March—[passage omitted] Many analysts rightly note that the "Brazilian economic miracle" is to a considerable extent a "development into credit." The country's foreign debt has now reached astronomical proportions—$115.2 billion. However, it should be borne in mind here that, unlike a number of other Latin American states, in Brazil loans have been used mostly in the production sphere. For example, the construction of the Itaipu hydroelectric power station (the installation of the final turbine is planned for 1991) will cost in total $11 billion. But as early as 1993 revenue from its operation will amount to $2.2 billion a year.

Another example is provided by the "Carajas project," which is being carried out by the Vale do Rio Dosi mining corporation. It also required very large capital investments. After all, this was a remote region in the depths of the Amazon jungle. Now this is the largest zone of industrial development in the traditionally backward northeast of Brazil. One of the world's most modern railroads 890 km long has been built here in a short space of time using bold technical solutions. It linked Carajas to the deep-water port of Ponta de Madeira, which has the capacity to handle ships of up to 360,000 tons in displacement. Last year 25 million tonnes of enriched iron ore were transported along this line and this year's figure will be 35 million tonnes. The profit from the Carajas open cast mines is expected to be huge. It is believed that its reserves of iron ore (18 billion tonnes) with a rich metal content will suffice the whole planet for several centuries to come. Furthermore, considerable deposits of manganese, nickel, bauxite, and copper have been discovered there.

The Carajas project in particular carries definite prospects for expanding trade and economic cooperation between Brazil and the Soviet Union. At the moment it clearly does not meet the potential of such large states. Reciprocal commodity turnover scarcely amounts to R200 million a year at the moment, that is, a fraction of 1 percent of the total volume of the foreign trade of both the USSR and of Brazil.

Brazilian business circles believe that the great political changes taking place in both Brazil and the Soviet Union could give a new impetus to the development of economic ties between our countries. In the past 3 years Soviet-Brazilian interstate ties have risen to a new level. Last October saw the first-ever official visit to the Soviet Union by a president of Brazil. The Brazilian press noted at that time the warmth and attention shown to the Brazilian envoys in Moscow and among the joint documents and agreements signed noted those which apply to the creation of joint enterprises and cooperation in the development of new energy sources, including thermonuclear, and in the sphere of special research (Brazil has already put its own satellite into orbit but is still experiencing difficulties with the production of its own delivery vehicles). "The results of the visit exceeded our most optimistic expectations," J. Sarney stated on his return home. [passage omitted].

Political & Social

Situation in Georgian Capital Remains 'Complicated'

Tanks Face Barricades in Tbilisi

LD0804150889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Apr 89

[Excerpts] The British BBC has reported that military units have been ordered into the Georgian capital because of mass demonstrations there. [passage omitted] According to other unconfirmed reports the main square of Tbilisi and the television headquarters there have been surrounded by tanks; employees at the television headquarters and several factories are reportedly on strike. No news of violent actions has been received from the Georgian capital.

News has just arrived that a Georgian Foreign Ministry official states that no tanks are moving in the streets of Tbilisi, although troops have been sent to the town.

Meanwhile, opposition sources there have reported that in the Georgian capital people are building barricades in order to block the way to the tanks ordered into the town.

Death Toll Reported at 40

LD1004123889 Hamburg DPA in German 1153 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—The bloody clashes between demonstrators and special troops in the Georgian capital Tbilisi have allegedly cost many more lives than originally expected. A colleague of the Moscow civil rights campaigner Sergey Grigoryants, quoting a "leading member" of the banned "National Democratic Party of Georgia" told DPA on Monday in reply to an enquiry that "up to 150 people died of their injuries" in hospitals, which they sustained while storming Rustaweli [spelling as received] square in Tbilisi on Sunday morning.

According to these sources a civil war-like situation obtains in the Georgian capital. Tanks and armored personnel carriers were patrolling the streets. Near the "300 Aragwier" metro station soldiers fired into the crowd at 0700 this morning. "Some 40 people fell dead to the ground," the civil rights campaigner said. Demonstrators attacked the armored personnel carriers with Molotov cocktails. Sharpshooters have been posted on many roofs.

Rally Dispersed With Warning Shots

AU1004123989 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Moscow, April 10 (AFP)—Troops armed with clubs, dispersed "several thousand" students holding a nationalist rally Monday outside the university in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia where up to 30 people were killed in clashes on Sunday, according to a witness interviewed by phone from Moscow.

The correspondent said an officer perched on a tank fired warning shots from his automatic rifle before the soldiers moved in.

The witness who is one of the Georgian nationalist militants, said the rally lasted 15 minutes during which speakers called for the United Nations to examine the situation in Georgia in the wake of Sunday's clashes between demonstrators and security forces.

The authorities say 16 people were killed in the disturbances and about 100 injured but hospital sources quoted by a local paper gave the death toll as 22. Other sources said a list of 30 people killed in the clashes had been posted up outside Tbilisi's Zion Cathedral in the city centre.

The correspondent said the number of Soviet troops deployed in Tbilisi had increased since Sunday and tanks were guarding bridges over the river running through the city.

Georgian police were posted Monday outside the cathedral where the bodies of seven people killed on Sunday are believed to have been taken, he said.

Earlier a journalist with the local paper Molodezh Gruzii told AFP that 22 bodies had been counted, including those of several girls.

Troops were stationed along all major roads in the city, while black flags were hanging from windows all over town, he said. [passage omitted]

Paris Embassy Advisor Interviewed

LD1004142689 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Interview with Vladimir Fedorovskiy, adviser to the Soviet Embassy in Paris, by Correspondent Roger Gicquel; place not given—live]

[Text] [Gicquel] So there are 18 dead in Georgia: Believe that to be the latest toll following the tough intervention by Soviet soldiers against the autonomy-seeking demonstrators—curfew; general strike; armored cars in the streets of the capital, Tbilisi; arrests. Mr Vladimir Fedorovskiy, you are an advisor to the USSR Embassy to Paris. Good day. Why did the Army intervene so violently, despite the fact that it did not do so previously, at the time of similar demonstrations in other republics?

[Fedorovskiy] First of all, there have been such demonstrations for several days in Georgia in particular, and the Army did not use force. This time, however, the demonstrators went beyond what is acceptable.

[Gicquel] What does that mean? They demanded independence; is this what did it?

[Fedorovskiy] No, it was not that. In the final analysis, it was not the fact that they demanded independence, but that they used stones against the demonstrators [as heard] and that the Army finally answered back. I have to tell you, however, that at this moment, which is in fact a tragic one for us all, we must think first of those Georgians who died. The situation in my country now is very, very, let us say, complicated, and exciting at the same time. It is very important for us to let things develop with regard to democracy. Naturally, it is very important for us to let things progress in order to solve the existing problems (?regarding) our republics, because there are problems that stem precisely from the time of stagnation under Leonid Brezhnev. We can solve these problems only in a more or less stable situation, so we cannot accept destabilization within our country.

[Gicquel] Here we witness again, as we saw in Armenia, with the Azeris, quasi-ethnic and even religious conflicts [words indistinct] the Muslims, Christians, the communities that seem more protected by the certain structures of the Communist Party. So....

[Fedorovskiy, interrupting] To be quite sincere, I do not altogether share your view. [words indistinct] It is rather facile to see an ethnic conflict in such situation. Let us say that the national problems are to some extent a heritage of the past, the heritage of a context in which democracy was lacking at times. One must see clearly, after all. There also are the economic issues that exist because I would tell you that in some caes the economic mafia that exists in these republics does use a certain existing tension for aims that in fact have nothing to do with, say, the aims sought by the rest of us. Our aims are quite clear: to make things progress within the democratic context of our country. I must tell you that the election that took place, particularly in Georgia [words indistinct] the second round took place yesterday, confirmed one thing: namely that the majority of the people, particularly in the Georgian republic, are in favor of what we call perestroyka, in favor of reforms and of the democratization of society. This is what matters. It is not high feelings that can help us make progress, but primarily, let us say, the serious analysis of our difficulties—and in my view, of course, the reforms and democracy are of primordial importance in this context. We can thus solve the problems.

[Gicquel] So you do not preceive one community, an Islamic one, against another community?

[Fedorovskiy] Well, as you know, (?I am) an expert on Islam, and I would not put it like that. I have many friends in (?that) republic and I know that the people who matter in my country understand things well and perceive that the only solution for us all lies in those reforms, the reforms we can advance jointly, and above all, with a diversity, a pluralism of opinion.

[Gicquel] But it is not acceptable that a minority should demand independence. The Army must then intervene....

[Fedorovskiy, interrupting] No, I want to say that everyone can have his or her own views, as far as views go, but it is the actions that are to be condemned in such a situation which, in fact, I deplore in the case of Georgia.

[Gicquel] There is also another topic of great interest to us, that of the famous submarine lost off Norway. There were many victims on board, I believe.

[Fedorovskiy] Quite, quite, quite, quite.

[Gicquel] There have been slightly embarrassed explanations from the Soviet side.

[Fedorovskiy] I would not say embarrassed. As you may imagine, it is a tragedy for us and it is rather difficult to talk about it, but at the same time I point out to you that, after all, TASS transmitted the news from the first. It was, in fact, the first agency to transmit the news; now we are trying to cast light on this tragedy and to see the causes more clearly. What I am eager to confirm to you is that there is no danger.

[Gicquel] It is rather soon to say that there is no danger at all. The ecologists do not quite agree [words indistinct]

[Fedorovskiy] Yes, but in any case, the ecologists' movement in my country is a current of thought that is quite advanced, and I believe our people are quite heedful of these things.

[Gicquel] One immediately thought of Chernobyl.

[Fedorovskiy] Quite, quite. One must be very careful with nuclear weapons. This is the first conclusion I draw, speaking for myself, for example.

[Gicquel] It is the third one in 3 years, after all.

[Fedorovskiy] Yes, quite, the Americans also had them, but we must pay attention, we must think about it. You are absolutely right in that. In such matters, though, I trust above all your experts, and in particular the view of your minister, Chevenement, who spoke of this to your competitors, Europe Number One.

[Gicquel] So will there be an investigation committee and will we know the results?

[Fedorovskiy] Of course, of course, and we will give the results of the investigation. Glasnost demands this.

[Gicquel] Thank you, Mr Fedorovskiy.

[Fedorovskiy] It is I who thank you.

Shevardnadze Attends Georgia Meeting

LD1004173789 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Tbilisi April 10 TASS—The situation in the Soviet Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia remains complicated.

It was brought to a head by leaders of extremist informal groups which held unauthorised anti-Soviet rallies in the city for several days running.

They were able to provoke a dramatic climax outside the building of the Georgian Government on the evening of April 8, which tragically led to loss of life.

A curfew was imposed on the Georgian capital in order to ensure public order and prevent further anti-social manifestations.

As of this morning, many factories and organisations were operating normally. But mass transit was erratic, causing work delays at some enterprises.

Picketing assumed a higher profile, hindering the normal functioning of a number of urban services.

The bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee met today to consider the situation in the Republic and its capital.

Summing up the moral and political situation in Tbilisi and a number of other cities and areas in Georgia as extremely tense and requiring urgent measures to stablise it, the Bureau also took note that party, local government and law-enforcement agencies keep it under control for the most part.

The bureau instructed workers at party and local government agencies, ministries, other management bodies, factories and offices in Tbilisi and elsewhere as well as party activists to issue a befitting rebuff to the illegitimate demands of picketers and direct all efforts at stabilising the situation in Georgia.

The meeting was attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, and Georgiy Razumovsky, an alternate Politburo member and a Central Committee secretary.

Shevardnadze later met Georgian scientists and intellectuals. At the meeting the situation in the republic was discussed and assessed in a principled manner and ways were defined to rectify it.

The meeting was attended by Dzhumber Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Parliament and Council of Ministers expressed deep condolences to the families, relatives and friends of those killed or injured during the disturbances in Tbilisi on the plaza in front of the government building and declared a day of mourning on April 11.

Georgian First Secretary Explains

LD1004210189 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] [Presenter] We have just received a reportage from Georgia. [video opens with view of long-barrelled tank; three armored personnel carriers can be seen, and troops on the streets] Despite calls for restraint and prudence, the situation in Tbilisi remains tense. A curfew has been imposed in the city. [video shows meeting between leaders and workers, with Shevardnadze, Razumovskiy Patiashvili and other unidentified party leaders seated at table and Patiashvili speaking to assembled] Leaders of the city's party organizations are meeting work collectives. Workers have fully supported the line of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee aimed at restoring normal conditions of life. Today, Comrades Shevardnadze, Razumovskiy, and Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, visited the Dimitrov production association. Speaking at this meeting, he said, in particular:

[Begin Patiashvili recording] People are saying that there was no official warning. I can state straight away: First, that very same evening there was an official appeal by the Central Committee and the aktiv, which was adopted at the meeting of the aktiv, calling for them to leave that place. Members of the intelligentsia, who had links with them, came up and eventually, as it so happened, even Catholicos Ilya II was asked for, since the majority of them are believers and go to (?sioni), and around 4.15 or 4.30, the Catholicos came to them. He asked, he begged. I don't know, those words are not probably known to you but (?you will have to know them) for history will raise these matters nonetheless, because the pain which this incident has caused will remain forever. After this, when there was no change, the troops, the militia and troops began to move (?for 15 minutes), and they saw; moreover, earlier during the day, an armored personnel carrier had passed through to clear the square, not just the square, but also Rustaveli Prospekt, as it were, showing force by this. But, unfortunately, this somehow did not cool them down, but precisely the opposite—it had a different effect. And after the troops began to act, and they did not retreat, this unforeseen event—well, how can it be called unforeseen? They did not move away from that place, and unfortunately, I can say straight away, innocent people who were not active participants in the meeting were killed.

How were they killed, and what happened? This is very complex and yet, for the sake of objectivity, it will be investigated. A commission has been set up, chaired by

Comrade Chkheidze. Virtually all juridical, administrative local soviet bodies, and representatives of administrative bodies are included, and our military comrades are included. The commission is working to find out why what no one expected actually occurred, since the troops were not armed and since the militia subunits also were not armed and had only truncheons and shields. In our view and in any case, as we were informed before the beginning of the operation, in such cases there should be no fatalities. But since this happened, this is our common tragedy, and one for which we bear responsibility, and, unfortunately, the leaders, the real extremists, immediately vanished from there and not one of them suffered a single scratch. In fact, innocent people were killed, people who unfortunately included...[changes thought] the majority of whom were women, who were present there. I believe that eventually we must find out what we are dealing with, who we are, how we are going to live and work, because if this continues, we sense what will happen in the city. The sooner and faster we stabilize the situation the sooner we will be freed of the curfew. [report ends with video of armored personnel carrier and other military vehicles, apparently stationary] [end recording]

Official Reports 'Everything Normal'

LD1104090489 Hamburg DPA in German 0850 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Moscow (DPA)—Two days after the bloody unrest which, according to official information, cost at least 17 lives and over 100 injured, the situation in the Georgian capital Tbilisi has now stablized. A representative of the Georgian Foreign Ministry in Tbilisi told DPA in Moscow by telephone that there were no clashes or rallies last night or this morning. All enterprises and public transport are working. "Everything is quite normal," the spokesman said.

According to the same source, no clashes were reported from the other regions of Georgia. [passage omitted]

Georgia Situation 'Remains Tense'

LD1104120889 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Tbilisi April 11 TASS—By TASS correspondent Yuriy Goldman: Today is a day of mourning in Soviet Georgia. Flags are flying at half-mast on buildings. All cultural and entertainment institutions are closed. Women have donned black clothes and many men—black armbands. Sombre music can be heard on both radio and television.

The day of mourning is being observed because of the dramatic events which broke out here on the night on April 8 outside the House of Government and left 16 people dead and more than 200 injured.

The party and state leadership of the country and the union republic expressed profound condolences to the families and next of kin of those who died and suffered.

During a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevadnadze and representatives of the scientific and creative intelligentsia and the public of Georgia, in which Dzhumber Patiashvili, leader the Georgian Communist Party of Georgia, took part, the culprits of the tragedy were strongly condemned.

A government commission led by Zurab Chkheidze, prime minister of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, was formed to investigate the causes of the tragedy. Besides competent specialists—lawyers, medical men and criminologists—it also involves representatives of the public.

The situation in Tbilisi just as in the republic as a whole remains tense. A curfew is still in force in the capital of Georgia. Armoured troop carriers and Interior Ministry troops are patrolling streets.

Yerevan Reports Situation 'Still Complex'

NC1104132289 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1200 GMT 11 Apr 89

[On the Developments in Tbilisi]

[Text] The situation in Georgia continuous to remain complex. As was already reported, lately extremist, illegal [words indistinct] were able to exacerbate the situation in Tbilisi where for the last few days unauthorized anti-Soviet [words indistinct] have been taking place. As a result of instigation a tragedy took place [words indistinct] on the night of 8-9 April at the Georgian Council of Ministers; there were casualties. A curfew was imposed in the republic's capital in order to prevent anti-social manifestations and to maintain law and order. Since the morning of 10 April many enterprises and collectives of production units have been working with [word indistinct] rhythm. However, parallel to that, disruptions have been observed in city transportation and as a result work started late in certain enterprises and picketing groups have become active and are disrupting the natural rhythm of a number of city services.

Yesterday the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee met and discussed the situation in the republic and in the capital.

President at the meeting were Shevardnadze, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister; and [name indistinct], candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [words indistinct] Shevardnadze's meeting with the republic's scientific and creative intellectuals. During the meeting the situation was examined and a principled assessment was made. Ways were suggested for extrication from the situation. Patishvilli, the first secretary of the Georgian Communist

Party Central Committee, was present at the meeting. The Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers have expressed deep condolences to the families and relatives of those killed and injured during the lawlessness at the Tbilisi Government square, and have declared 11 April as a day of mourning.

Residents Await More Information

PM1004152689 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 6

[Unnamed IZVESTIYA special correspondent report: "On the Situation in Tbilisi"]

[Text] On the night of 9-10 April, a curfew was imposed in Tbilisi, in force from 2300 hours to 0600. Columns of private cars and cabs dispersed through the streets, signaling, with their headlights on and with mourning flags.

The imposition of the curfew came as a surprise to many people. It was announced on local radio and television at 11 o'clock in the evening. Colonel General I.N. Rodionov, commander of the Transcaucasian Military District, addressed the inhabitants of Tbilisi.

That night, although the passes had not yet been issued (they were only promised for the morning), IZVESTIYA's correspondents traveled around the city and visited the commandant's office and the district headquarters. At first glance the situation appeared calm, but in the morning it emerged that there had been incidents.

On Monday, the city authorities told us, the majority of Tbilisi's enterprises started work, but late, because public transport was virtually out of action from the morning.

People are waiting for additional information and explanations. But it is well known that the newspapers are not published on a Monday, and information on local radio and television is meager as yet.

...We transmit these lines at noon on 10 April, from IZVESTIYA's correspondents' center. The situation is hard to predict. Hopes are pinned on the measures that have been adopted to ensure public order and on the intelligence and sense of civic responsibility of the people of Tbilisi.

Events Prompting Curfew Noted

PM1104093589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 89 First Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent Colonel N. Mulyar: "Tbilisi, 10 April"]

[Text] Stores are open in the city and, in the main, enterprises and the subway are operating. But buses and trolley buses are not operating. One encounters patrols and combat equipment on Rustaveli Avenue in the city center and in other parts.

A curfew was imposed in Tbilisi at 2300 hours on 9 April. What prompted the republican organs to adopt this extreme measure?

Colonel General I. Rodionov, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, city military commandant, and commander of the Transcaucasus Military District forces, tells the story:

Readers of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA are already aware that there have been unauthorized rallies and street marches for some days near Government House and in other parts of Tbilisi in connection with events in Abkhazia. Public transport and classes in educational establishments and in a number of secondary schools were disrupted. The leaders of informal associations, including the so-called "Georgian National Liberation Movement," tried to disrupt the work of industrial enterprises and urged workers to strike. There were calls for the creation of a provisional government of the republic and its secession from the USSR. The slogans and declarations were insulting to Soviet power and to the Communist Party and were intended to fuel interethnic strife and undermine the foundations of the Soviet state.

In this complex situation the republic's party and soviet organs displayed restraint and patience, repeatedly invited the extremist leaders to have a public discussion, urged a renunciation of confrontation, and appealed to reason. But they refused dialogue, spread disinformation, and incited young people to take illegal action.

Passions grew with each passing day. On Saturday, for example, servicemen began to be threatened and attacked. For instance, warrant officer Z. Glagoyev was beaten up on Moscow Avenue and Colonel A. Akulov and Lieutenant S. Makovets were injured in the subway.... An angry mob, chanting anti-Soviet slogans, smashed the windows of the Transcaucasus Military District headquarters and the windows of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, and of the officers' center dining room. The group of young people did not respond to the call not to breach public order.

Moreover, political immaturity, arrogance, and demagoguery enabled the organizers of the disturbances to provoke a dramatic situation outside the republic's government building on the night of 8-9 April. Some 16 people died in the crush there, and 75 servicemen and police cadets were injured.

The Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decided to impose a curfew in order to maintain proper order in the city and adjoining areas.

I would continue the military commendant's account with the question: How did the city's inhabitants take the government's decision? Opinions vary. But most inhabitants of Tbilisi have a proper grasp of the situation. Here, for example, is what city inhabitant Sh. Gogoberidze told me on Rustaveli Avenue.

"The curfew limits freedom, of course, but I support it. One cannot allow irresponsible elements to put socialist values on trial."

In this complex situation the leaders of republican party and soviet organs are meeting with people at enterprises, plants, and educational establishments, explaining the situation to them, and urging discipline and order.

A number of members of informal associations have been arrested.

Decree Amending Law on Criminal Liability Published
PM1004154189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
11 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 3

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree On the Introduction of Amendments and Addenda to the USSR Law 'On Criminal Liability for State Crimes' and Certain Other USSR Legislative Acts"—IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

I. To introduce the following amendments and addenda to the USSR Law "On Criminal Liability for State Crimes" dated 25 December 1958 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, 1959, Issue No 1, p 8; 1961, Issue No 21, p 222; 1984, Issue No 3, p 58):

1. Articles 7 and 11 are to read as follows:

"Article 7. Calls for the Overthrow or Change of the Soviet State and Social System
"Public calls for the overthrow of the Soviet state and social system or for its change by methods contrary to the USSR Constitution, or for obstructing the execution of Soviet laws for the purpose of undermining the USSR political and economic system, and equally the preparation for purposes of dissemination or the actual dissemination of material containing such calls
—"are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 3 years or a fine of up to R2,000.
"The same actions, committed repeatedly either by an organized group of persons or involving the use of technical means designed or adapted for large print runs
—"are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 7 years or a fine of up to R5,000.
"Actions falling within parts 1 or 2 of this article, committed on instructions from organizations abroad or their representatives or involving the use of material assets or technical means received from the aforementioned organizations
—"are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period between 3 and 10 years."

"Article 11. Infringement of National or Racial Equality
"Deliberate actions aimed at inciting national or racial enmity or dissension, degrading national honor and dignity, and any direct or indirect restriction on the rights or establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens depending on their race or nationality
—"are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 3 years or a fine of up to R2,000.
"The same actions, when combined with violence, fraud, or threats or when committed by officials
—"are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 5 years or a fine of up to R5,000.
"Actions falling within parts 1 and 2 of this article, when committed by a group of persons or when involving loss of human life or other grave consequences
—"are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 10 years."

2. To supplement the Law with Articles 7 (1) and 11 (1), reading as follows:

"Article 7 (1). Calls for Commission of Crimes Against the State
"Public calls for betrayal of the motherland or the commission of a terrorist act or sabotage
—"are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 3 years or a fine of up to R2,000."

"Article 11 (1). Insulting or Defaming State Organs and Public Organizations
"The public insulting or defamation of the USSR supreme organs of state power and government, other state organs constituted or elected by the USSR Congress of People's Deputies or the USSR Supreme Soviet, or officials appointed, elected, or approved in office by the USSR Congress of People's Deputies or the USSR Supreme Soviet, or public organizations and their all-Union organs constituted according to law and acting in conformity with the USSR Constitution
—"is punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 3 years or a fine of up to R2,000."

II. To introduce the following amendments to USSR legislative acts:

1. In part 2 of Article 7 (1) of the Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics, ratified by the USSR Law of 25 December 1958 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR 1959, Issue No 1, p 6; 1972, Issue No 22, p 176; 1973, Issue No 11, p 157; 1974, Issue No 18, p 275; 1983, Issue No 51, p 784; 1987, Issue No 28, p 437; 1988, Issue No 10, p 152), the words "infringement of national and racial equality under aggravating circumstances" should be added following the words "especially dangerous state crimes."

2. In part 1 of Article 28 of the Fundamentals of the Administration of Criminal Justice of the USSR and Union Republics, ratified by the USSR Law of 25 December 1958 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR 1959, Issue No 1, p 6; 1961, Issue No 26, p 270; 1963, Issue No 16, p 181; 1981, Issue No 33, p 966; 1984, Issue No 3, p 58), the words "7 (anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda)" should be replaced by the words "7 (calls for the overthrow or change of the Soviet state and social system), 7 (1) (calls for the commission of crimes against the state)."

III. The Supreme Soviet Presidiums of union republics are instructed to bring the legislation of union republics in line with the present decree.

IV. The present decree comes into force on the day of its publication.

[Signed] M. Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 8 April 1989.

PRAVDA Views Criminal Law Changes

PM1004180189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 89 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Defend Restructuring, To Defend Democracy"]

[Text] The processes of restructuring and revolutionary renewal begun on the party's initiative today embrace all spheres of our society's life. All honest and progressive elements among our people vigorously support these processes not only in word but also in deed, in their everyday labor.

Restructuring is inseparable from the development of democracy. As was noted by the 19th all-union party conference, it has released a powerful flood of thoughts, emotions, and initiatives. Democratization is also the establishment of glasnost, which purifies the social atmosphere, frees the mind, and involves millions of people in vigorous creative activity. Democratization is also people's active participation in implementing the radical economic reform, which enables labor collectives to really sense their new rights. Democratization is the reform of the political system, which makes it possible to cardinally increase the effectiveness of our political institutions and to reveal the potential of socialist people's power.

In short, the development of democracy is having a beneficial effect on all aspects of Soviet society's life. Ridding themselves of the grave consequences stemming from the deformations of socialism and of the legacy of the period of stagnation, people are freeing themselves of apathy and alienation and are beginning to think and act like real masters of the country. It can be said with total confidence that our people's social activeness is now higher than it has ever been. The elections of USSR people's deputies were a vivid indication of this. People are really learning to run the state and to exercise their civil rights.

However, we must not forget that democracy is not only the expansion of real rights but also the strengthening of responsibility, discipline, and organization. The development of democracy cannot be seen as synonymous with total license and as latitude for anarchy and for the undermining of constitutional legality and law and order.

Yet the slogans of democratization, glasnost, and the expansion of human rights and freedoms are increasingly often exploited by sundry grouplets of those who, while portraying themselves as supporters of restructuring, are in fact its frenzied opponents; of those who would like to turn democracy into indiscipline, and glasnost into the right to indulge in name-calling, and to turn rights and freedoms into a one-way street where the traffic is all in the direction of lawlessness and total license, and where there are no duties to society and the law. Certain self-styled leaders—extremists and nationalists hiding their true nature behind a mask of commitment to restructuring—have on their conscience the events in Armenia and Azerbaijan, which tragically cut short the lives of totally innocent people and caused almost irreparable moral and material damage to the country, and the nationalist actions in the Baltic, Moldavia, and other regions. It is they who are today fanning sparks of strife in Georgia, where the riots in Tbilisi have claimed human lives. Nationalist phenomena have increasingly noticeably begun to take on an anti-Soviet and antisocialist complexion.

Is all this compatible with the processes of the renewal of society and democratization? And it is blasphemous, to say the least, to use restructuring and glasnost as camouflage for such actions. This must be a matter of direct violation of socialist legality, of undermining of our society's foundations, and of responsibility for that.

The country has adopted a course of creating a rule-of-law state. But this can be created only when all our initiatives, all our actions and decisions are implemented on a strict legal basis. Observance of legality is a way of life in a rule-of-law state. It is one of the guarantees of the defense of the processes of renewal developing in our society. [The 11 April PRAVDA Second Edition version of this editorial, on page 1, omits the preceding sentence.]

However, one can only agree with the many readers who write that of late there has not been enough defense of the state's constitutional foundations, and that law-enforcement organs have slackened the struggle against violators of law and order and manifestations of anti-Sovietism and arrant nationalism. The writers of letters to PRAVDA unequivocally assert that such a posture is diametrically at odds with the principles of the rule-of-law state and undermines the reforms that are being carried out in the country. They believe that democratization without legality threatens to lead to anarchy and unpredictable consequences, and that there is a need for

a legal mechanism to defend socialism, restructuring, democracy, and glasnost from the encroachments of various anti-Sovietists and extremists.

An important step has been taken in this direction. Today sees the publication of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Introduction of Amendments and Addenda to the USSR Law 'On Criminal Liability for State Crimes' and Certain Other USSR Legislative Acts." The decree will provide the basis for taking stern action against those whose actions today are aimed at undermining the Soviet state and social system, are a crime against the state, violate national and racial equality, or insult or discredit state organs and public organizations.

However, those who immediately decide that the adoption of the new decree is to be regarded as a deviation from the line of humanizing and democratizing legislation will be wrong. This document draws a clear distinction between methods of ideological struggle and liability for specific actions destroying the foundations of our state.

All countries have legal norms defending their system. For instance, in the United States the law provides for a fine of up to $20,000 or up to 20 years' imprisonment for antistate crimes. In Spain someone who, with the intention of harming the prestige or might of the state, communicates or spreads false, distorted, or tendentious rumors or reports, or takes any actions designed to achieve the same objective, is liable to 6-12 years' strict imprisonment and is totally stripped of his civil rights. Similar laws operate in Sweden, Britain, France, the FRG, and other countries.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree can be expected to help to stabilize state and public order in the country and to meet with Soviet people's approval. But at the same time it should be borne in mind that any law, no matter how good and correct, does not operate automatically. People put it into effect. That is why it is necessary today to speak with the utmost bluntness of the responsibility of party, soviet, and law-enforcement organs for the strict implementation of the amendments and additions to our legislations which have been dictated by life itself.

We do not always act firmly and consistently. There are many instances in which the sallies of anti-Soviet, antisocialist, nationalist forces are not countered by resolute application of existing laws. For instance, there is provision in our country for criminal liability for inflaming interethnic strife. But it can hardly be said that this legal norm has been fully utilized in every specific situation.

An especially important question is Communists' responsibility for strict fulfillment of their duties under the statutes and the stepping up of demands regarding this on the part of party organizations. [The 11 April PRAVDA Second Edition version of this editorial, on page 1, omits the rest of this paragraph.] Let us recall: According to the CPSU Statutes, the party member must consistently champion the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism among the working masses, combat manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, and actively promote the strengthening of the USSR peoples' friendship. But do all Communists actually follow these sacred and immutable principles? And are party organizations' reactions always sharp and principled when these principles are violated?

Restructuring has entered a crucial period and is being subjected to serious tests today. In order to withstand them, there is a need for still greater consolidation of all forces of revolutionary renewal, and close cohesion by Communists and all working people around the party's creative ideas. Through tireless creative labor we must strengthen the foundation of the Soviet system and the peoples' friendship and unity and persistently affirm the democratic, humane face of socialism. This is the guarantee of the successful implementation of our plans aimed at improving people's material and spiritual lives and at strengthening the Soviet motherland and ensuring its prosperity.

Lawyer Views Criminal Law Changes

PM1004154589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 3

[G. Ni-Li article: "Lawyer's Opinion"]

[Text] The publication of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Changes and Amendments to the USSR Law 'On Criminal Liability for State Crimes' and Certain Other USSR Acts of Legislation" will undoubtedly attract particular attention. In adopting this decree we are taking yet another step toward building a rule-of-law state.

But the essence of a rule-of-law state lies in unswerving observance of the laws, which in turn protect the state itself. They do not protect in the abstract or in general terms, but precisely and clearly delineate the boundary between the legal and the illegal, stipulating everything—literally everything—that lies beyond that boundary.

Assessing the norms enshrined in the decree from these positions, one must first and foremost say that by abolishing the former version of Article 7 of the USSR Law "On Criminal Liability for State Crimes," these norms have to all intents and purposes excluded from our criminal legislation crimes such as anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and the dissemination of deliberate fabrications besmirching the Soviet state and social system—that is, they have removed everything that previously figured under Articles 70 and 190 (1) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Criminal Code, which gave broad scope for reprisals against dissidence since they allowed legislators to interpret as

anti-Soviet agitation or propaganda, as they saw fit, any actions reflecting criticism of the negative aspects of our life or actions by specific leaders.

The strength of the legal norms enshrined in the decree published today lies in their specific nature and clearly expressed desire to protect the state's legal interests against illegal ways of changing its system or undermining its political and economic system. In this sense the decree's norms correspond to the norms of world jurisprudence and wholly accord with acts of international law.

For instance, U.S. legislation envisages a virtually analogous crime—propaganda aimed at overthrowing the government—and Article 2385 of the U.S. Legal Code formulates just as strictly as we do the liability for deliberate propaganda, incitement, or advice with regard to the necessity, desirability, or correctness of overthrowing or destroying the U.S. Government, and also for the publication, issuance, or sale of printed or written materials to that end.

Spanish legislation envisages liability for propaganda aimed at overthrowing by violence or destroying the state's political, social, economic, or legal organization.

In Italy the law specifies liability for propagandizing the violent overthrow of the state.

Legalese is a dry language. However, its dryness is also its strength. Because it is impartial, accurate, and specific. The new decree sets out point by point the entire range of actions that constitute the crime entitled "calls for the overthrow or alteration of the Soviet state and social system." Hence the interpretation given in the decree. Not just calls but "public calls" for anticonstitutional means of altering or overthrowing the Soviet state and social system or preventing the execution of Soviet laws with a view to undermining the USSR's political and economic systems will be punishable under the law.

And, it should be said, they will be punished quite severely. The "top" punishment remains the same—up to 10 years. But between freedom and 10 years there is not the same "judicial" scope, but clearly defined indications that alone must guide the court in passing sentence.

Talking about punishment, one could, of course, draw attention to the fact that in the United States the analogous crime is punished much more severely than in our country—by up to 20 years' imprisonment. But that is not the point. All the more so as this first example could be followed by another—in Britain the maximum sentence is just 2 years. What is important is the approach of the legislators, who have decided—and decided quite firmly—to march in step with the times and to regulate the legal relations that actually exist in the era of restructuring and glasnost.

This, I think, is linked with the severity of the punishments envisaged for violations of ethnic and racial equal rights. Compared with the previous law, whose maximum sentence was up to 3 years' imprisonment, the new law permits a 10-year sentence. But it should not be forgotten that at the time the decree was adopted a number of unofficial organizations had stepped up their activities and were trying to extol nationalist and racial slogans, and these processes substantially infringe citizens' rights and damage the principles of ethnic equality. The new version of Article 11 of the USSR Law "On Criminal Liability for State Crimes" elaborates in detail all the nuances of the criminal law situation in terms of a question which until recently had seemingly been absent in our state. Incidentally, it was for this reason that the law, while existing on paper, had no practical meaning.

Today the state of affairs in the sphere of interethnic relations is different and the state is obliged to be concerned about its integrity and the security of its citizens. Including legislatively; and severe punishments are one instrument of that concern.

We are creating a rule-of-law state. We are bringing our laws into line with world practice and at the same time developing new mechanisms for legally regulating our relations. In this sense too the decree published today is aimed at the long term and takes account of draft laws yet to be adopted, which will substantially expand citizens' rights in running the affairs of society and the state. It would be naive to think that all laws without exception will suit everyone without exception. But laws, as the lawyers of yore used to say, are not made to be loved but to be respected. And, I would add, to be observed. Both by the state and its citizens.

The law comes into force on the day of its publication. Union republic criminal codes will be brought into line with it in the near future.

New Decree Removes 'Uncertainties'

PM1104105389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with Academician V.N. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Democracy Is Protected by the Law"—date and place of interview not given, first paragraph is a TASS introduction]

[Text] Academician V.N. Kudryavtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, comments on the decree altering and amending the USSR law "On Criminal Liability for State Crimes" and certain other USSR acts of legislation.

[Kudryavtsev] This decree is an important political and legal event. Our legislation contained articles entitled "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"—Article 70 of

the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Criminal Code and corresponding articles in the criminal codes of other union republics. Prior to this there was the notorious Article 58-10, which was used during the Stalin regime to condemn hundreds of thousands of innocent people. Unfortunately, there are still no accurate statistics on this. This article was widely used before and after Stalin's death.

During the restructuring years this practice has been stopped, but the law itself had not been changed. Article 70 has now been completely reedited.

[TASS] It is known that there are currently no political prisoners in the Soviet Union. Restructuring, glasnost, and democratization have given people an opportunity to freely express their ideas, defend their convictions, and debate in the open. This has been reaffirmed by the preparations for the elections for USSR people's deputies and by the elections themselves. Will not the amendments to the law make it possible to pin undeserved labels on people and misinterpret their actions?

[Kudryavtsev] I don't think so! The previous version of Article 70 no longer exists. The decree radically changes this article, which had previously referred to agitation and propaganda with a view to undermining or weakening Soviet power. This made for a quite extensive and vague interpretation. Now the text is entirely different. It talks about public calls for the overthrow of the Soviet state or social system or for its alteration by unconstitutional means. These are quite specific actions which should incur quite specific punishments. I want to reemphasize that we're not talking about any private discussions, confidential conversations, letters, or personal diaries, which in the past were cause for calumny and subsequent arrest. Even anecdotes were seen as attacks on the system. Now we are talking about a specific event, a specific criminal action. The state should protect itself and its citizens against such actions, not the least through criminal legislation. The amendments to the law will put a stop to the vagueness and uncertainties present in the old text.

[TASS] Vladimir Nikolayevich, there are presumably similar articles in other countries' legislation.

[Kudryavtsev] The new version of Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code is in line with international standards and corresponds to legislative practice in most foreign states. For instance, the U.S. Legal Code punishes actions aimed at overthrowing or destroying the U.S. Government, specifically through the dissemination of corresponding printed materials to that end. And the punishment is quite severe—up to 20 years. The FRG Criminal Code punishes attempts to alter the constitutional system and also has strict sentences. Similar legislation exists in France, Spain, and most American and European states.

[TASS] The new decree has another article—Article 11. (Violation of ethnic and racial equal rights). "Deliberate actions aimed at inciting ethnic or racial enmity or dissension, at degrading national honor and dignity...." Were there any precursors to this article? And what has been altered?

[Kudryavtsev] This article discusses very dangerous actions. Because anything linked with incitement to ethnic discord is aimed at pursuing separatist actions and undermining state integrity, and is always of concern to the people. And it should be said that international law condemns these actions very severely, too.

[TASS] Many foreign countries do not have a federal system where questions of the sovereignty of individual peoples and ethnic groups are raised. The Soviet Union is one of the most multinational of states. Does that complicate the problem?

[Kudryavtsev] To my mind, sovereignty has nothing to do with it. All citizens enjoy equal and sovereign rights throughout our country's territory. That is enshrined in each republic's constitution. No USSR citizen of whatever nationality can be discriminated against, nor can he obtain any privileges. Because any discrimination is a vestige not just of old thinking but also of old practices. One of the first acts adopted by the Soviet authorities was the act recognizing all the country's nations and ethnic groups as equal. This article of the USSR Constitution has never been substantially altered, it still exists. That is why the document which we are discussing clarifies the punishment for crimes.

[TASS] Incidentally, concerning punishments—they have changed. Previously there was no provision for fines at all.

[Kudryavtsev] I think that it's not just a matter of setting how high fines should be. They are necessary. Imprisonment is by no means the best method of correcting people.

[TASS] Concerning the humanization of our society, doesn't this mean that the courts will impose more fines and use imprisonment less?

[Kudryavtsev] All factors have to be taken into account, but nonetheless I think that it is better for people to remain at liberty wherever possible. I don't mean, of course, that terrorists, bandits, or killers—all those who pose a threat to society—should remain at large.

[TASS] Vladimir Nikolayevich, this decree is not yet law. It will be debated by the USSR Supreme Soviet and will only become law after ratification by that body. As a major legal specialist, are you sure that it will stay in the form in which it is currently published?

[Kudryavtsev] There are four main provisions in the decree. I am convinced that they are all more democratic—and, I would say, more precise—than was the case in previous laws. It is very important that no ambiguities, broad interpretations, or vaguenesses be permitted. After all, every letter of the law could determine someone's fate. Here, too, any inaccurate provision is impermissible. When our new parliament meets, deputies will undoubtedly involve themselves in work to improve the new criminal legislation, and this decree could be altered.

[TASS] The events in the Baltic republics, the Transcaucasus, and Moldavia are well known. Laymen might ask whether they prompted the new decree.

[Kudryavtsev] The document was prepared long before and independently of these events. After all, any hastiness in drawing up legal acts could lead to inaccuracies. This document has been prepared scientifically and systematically, not spontaneously. That is why the new decree is more humane and democratic and accords with international standards and common human principles. Our society's democracy should be protected by the law.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Changes

LD1104140189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1224 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS)—Yuriy Reshetov, chief of the directorate for international humanitarian cooperation and human rights of the USSR Foreign Ministry, has described the decree on making changes and additions to the USSR law "On Criminal Responsibility for State Crimes" and certain other legislative acts as an important political and legal event. Addressing a briefing here today, he stressed particularly that these changes were prepared a long time ago and are not linked with any specific events, particularly the events in Georgia.

Yuriy Reshetov called the publishing of this document new evidence of the process going on in the USSR to democratize and humanize legislation, and make it correspond to more with international norms and standards.

In the decree that has been adopted, the wording has been radically changed in the 70th article of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] criminal code, and relevant articles of the criminal codes of other union republics, which dealt with agitation and propaganda for the purposes of undermining and weakening Soviet power. They now talk about a public call for the overthrow of the Soviet state or social structure or for a change to it in an unconstitutional manner.

The concept "overthrow," Yuriy Reshetov stressed, includes violent actions which are condemned in all legal systems. The new article is based on the desire to defend the state from unlawful methods of changing its structure and the undermining of its political and economic system. In this sense the norms of the new decree correspond with the norms of international law and fully correspond with the legislation of a whole number of countries.

There is also an article in the decree about the violation of national and racial equality that is about deliberate actions directed at stirring up national or racial hostility and disagreement, and degrading national honor and dignity. The introduction of certain changes to it takes into account the fact that incitement to national strife, separatist actions, and the undermining of national and state integrity arouse the legitimate concern of Soviet society, Yuriy Reshetov said. The relevant criminal norms have already been adopted in many foreign countries.

He noted that during the public discussion voices were heard in favor of also repealing certain other articles of the RSFSR criminal code and relevant articles from the criminal codes of other union republics. Work in this direction will be continued, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Results Reported in Second Round of Deputy Elections

Baltic Republics Voting Reported

AU1004193789 Paris AFP in English 1905 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, April 10 (AFP)—Nationalists in the three Soviet Baltic republics were unable to repeat their spectacular first round upsets against officially- backed Communist Party candidates in second-round voting for a new Soviet Parliament.

Returns transmitted to AFP by phone Monday showed results to be relatively balanced between party and nationalist candidates in the districts where a vote-off was needed because no candidate got 50 per cent of the vote in the first round.

In Latvia, according to official sources, the Communist Party official candidate won seats in three of four districts contested Sunday.

Victors included Riga party first secretary Eveliy Klautsens, and another party candidate, Victor Aouknis, defeated actress Nina Neznamova who was backed by the pro-autonomy Popular Front Movement.

But, a Soviet expelled from the party in 1968 for his views on the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Vilen Tolpeynikov, won a seat in the Riga district by beating Nicolay Stakla, the candidate for the the Russian Interfront Association.

In Lithuania, nationalists defeated one military official and a party secretary and took seats in five of the eight republic's eight districts where a second round was needed, the nationalist Sayudis group reported.

However, the group acknowledged the three defeats were in "very important" districts.

A nationalist movement official, Vergilius Chapaitis, was beaten by a professor at the Pedagogical Institute of Vilnius, Ivan Tikhonovitch and another Sayudis candidate, Koudaba Tchaslovas lost to a senior official of Lithuania's State Agricultural Committee, Guennadiy Konoplev.

Vilnius' First Party Secretary, Litovis Zaliatskas, also was elected.

The results were likewise split in Estonia's five districts where a second round was held, official sources said.

The leader of the Green Wello Pokhlo beat a party candidate as did Tiovo Linas, director of a shipping company, who defeated a secretary of the Tallinn Communist party.

In other results, another Interfront Movement candidate Yevgeniy Gogan beat a Popular Front hopeful.

In the northeast of the republic where Estonians represent only five per cent of the population, two ethnic Russian candidates faced off and on an island district with a large Estonian majority two nationalists faced each other.

Various Runoff Elections Reported

LD1004165489 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS—Run-off elections were held in several Soviet constituencies on Sunday for seats to the new Congress of People's Deputies that were not filled during the March 26 ballot.

These constituencies had three or more fielded candidates who failed to win the required fifty per cent of the vote during the initial round of voting. This time the top two contestants appeared on the ballot and needed only a simple majority to be elected.

Meanwhile, new candidates are being nominated and campaigns waged in several other constituencies where new elections have been scheduled for May 14. It is after that that the election's results will be summed up.

On Sunday, Muscovites in the city's 26 undecided constituencies went to cast their ballot cheered by fine spring weather and beautiful cloudless sky.

In the Sverdlovsk constituency voters chose between Petr Surov, chairman of the Moscow Building Committee, and Yuriy Skokov, director-general of the Kvant Scientific and Industrial Firm and a founder of one of the first Soviet concerns.

Surov built his campaign around promises to improve Soviet living standards and provide every family with a separate apartment.

Skokov pledged to pursue management reforms and loosen ministerial control over local industries.

Fedor Mikhedov won the election battle in the Nakhodka Territorial Constitutency in the Soviet Far East when he got 616 votes more than his rival Vitaliy Nevello, director-general of a ship-repairing firm.

Run-off elections were also held in six constituencies in Leningrad.

One of them, the Vasileostrovskiy Territorial District Number 47, saw lawyer Anatoliy Sobchak, 50, sail to victory on a platform calling for direct elections of party leaders, including the general secretary, an end to perks and a rule of law. He defeated Vladimir Rachin, a 30-year old foreman from the Kronshtadt ship works, whose platform was mostly based on environmental issues. Initially the constituency, one of the largest in Leningrad, had four candidates on the ballot.

Run-off elections in Soviet Lithuania resulted in the victories of Kjastutis Zaljaskas, Communist Party leader in Vilnius, who is an ethnic Lithuanian, Gennadiy Konoplev, professor of the Vilnius Teachers-Training Institute, an ethnic Russian, Ivan Tikhonovich, a Pole, and a Jewish writer Grigoriy Kanovich.

Sakharov Among Latest Science Academy Candidates

LD1004155389 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Ivan Ivanov:

The Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences today whittled a list of 168 contenders for its 12 parliamentary seats still unfilled down to 28 people.

The hopefuls include such authoritative scientists as Georgiy Arbatov, Vitaliy Ginzburg, Vilen Zharikov, Rem Petrov, Roald Sagdeyev, Andrey Sakharov.

They are expected officially to be registered as candidates on Tuesday afternoon at the Central Election Committee.

During the first round of balloting on March 21 the academy's General Assembly elected just eight of 23 scientists running for the 20 seats allocated to it under new Soviet legislation.

They were Academicians Zhores Alferov, Andrey Gaponov-Grekhov, Oleg Nefedov, Yuriy Osipyan, Vladimir Platonov and Karl Rebane and corresponding members of the academy Sergey Alekseyev and Nikolay Karlov.

The voters included members of the academy and representatives of scientific institutes—all in all, about 1,300 people.

Academician Andrey Gonchar, chairman of the academy's Election Commission, told TASS that the latest nominees will be discussed at the institutes over the coming ten days.

A final vote on them is expected at a general assembly on April 19-21.

Continuation of Election Process Viewed
PM1004154989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

[Viktor Khatuntsev "Publicist's Notes": "Elections Continue"]

[Text] When the draft Law on Elections was still only being drawn up, legal experts analyzed options such as this: What will happen if no candidate gets more than half the votes in an okrug? Such a thing was expected to be perfectly possible if there was a poor turnout of voters at the ballot boxes or if there were not two or three candidates in an okrug but considerably more—which could lead to a "scattering" of votes. But last fall, when the draft law was being discussed nationwide, hardly anyone could have surmised how unexpectedly the results of the March elections would turn out.

Living practice seems to have revealed the whole multiplicity of options, demonstrating the whole complexity and capaciousness of the science of democracy, which cannot be reduced to simplified schemes and canons.

The elections provide very rich material for reflecting on the essence of the renewal processes in the country's sociopolitical life. However, it is no less important at this stage to complete the election marathon. One result of the voting that has already taken place—a result, let us state frankly, that overturned many forecasts and calculations—is the fact that so far just under nine-tenths of the corps of deputies has been formed. Precisely 292 seats remain vacant.

There are many reasons for this. First, five public organizations failed to reach agreement, and repeat elections of deputies now have to be held for the remaining 18 vacancies. Second, as was expected, the effect of the scattering of votes told in a number of okrugs. In Moscow city's Gagarinskiy Territorial Okrug No 7, for example, the voters had to choose from as many as 12 candidates! And what happened 26 March? The candidate who outstripped all the others got 38.75 percent of the votes in his favor, while the one who brought up the rear of the dozen got just 0.41 percent. As a result, the deputy was not elected, as happened in 75 other okrugs where more than 2 candidates were running. It is, of course, more complex to choose one from several than to give preference to one of two. It seemed easier to achieve a result in okrugs with two candidates, as you have only to choose "either - or." However, many voters took advantage of the right to a third "or," which is also provided for by the law—that is, they voted for none of the competitors.

But, I admit, the most unexpected thing is that there are okrugs where candidates who had no rivals at all were not elected. You might have thought that such "monopolists" would have no trouble reaching the necessary percentage. But no, voters expressed their attitude to the candidate by crossing out his name on the voting forms. And many of those who even before election day had been considered barely 5 minutes away from being a deputy in fact found themselves without a seat. There are, in all, quite a few of electoral okrugs where one or two candidates were running but no one achieved victory—195, in fact. As we can see, for various reasons there are at present almost 300 vacancies in the country's corps of deputies. Elections have been held, elections are continuing.

These days many citizens who do not quite understand the order and procedures of the upcoming stage of the election campaign are turning to the editorial board. Although everything is set out quite clearly in Articles 60, 61, and 62 of the Law on Elections, clearly not everyone has the text of it to hand, and so there is a need for amplification.

Runoffs are taking place in those okrugs where the voters were unable to choose among three or more candidates on 26 March. Only now two aspirants are left—those who got the largest number of votes on the last Sunday in March. In the aforementioned Gagarinskiy Okrug No 7, for example, the names of G. Ashin and Yu. Chernichenko, who received 21.84 and 38.75 percent of the votes "for" during the previous ballot, will be printed on the voting papers instead of the previous 12. Today's vote will show whether one of them can better his own result. But even if the numerical expressions are different, the winner will be the one who gets maybe just one vote more than his rival. This time it is not obligatory to strive for the 50-percent mark. The chief thing is an arithmetical majority.

But what will happen when neither of two received a vote of confidence, or a candidate standing unopposed did not? Is there any point in repeating the vote after the voters have expressed their attitude to the aspirants? It is probably far more democratic to accord to labor collectives, public organizations, or various associations at places of residence another opportunity to nominate worthy people. We have more than enough worthwhile people, supporters of restructuring. Before 14 May—the

day of repeat elections—we have to go through all the stages of the election campaign again, but this time with a condensed procedure, as it were.

Muscovite V. Kuznetsov inquires: Is a precedent possible whereby a number of deputies' seats could remain unfilled on the very eve of the USSR Congress of People's Deputies? Of course, there is a likelihood of a shortfall, but it will be nothing terrible if a few seats remain vacant. The point lies elsewhere: In such a situation a section of voters, albeit quite a small section, will find itself unrepresented on the supreme organ of power. Will those thousands of citizens whose representation does not find concrete personification in one of the people's deputies not feel their rights to have been somewhat infringed?

Here, however, everything depends only on the voters themselves, and it would be a good thing still to make a choice within the new appointed times. So the appeal "All to the Elections!" remains topical.

In these elections there were none of the old guidelines concerning a vivid demonstration of the masses' political activeness expressed in the turnout at polling stations. The people's sincere interest in electing the supreme organ of power was so great that such a statistical indicator as the participation of almost 90 percent of voters in the election came simply as a revelation to many commentators. I fully share the opinion of colleagues from other publications: These percentages are far more weighty than the traditional 99 percent that was deliberately passed off as unanimity throughout the 50 years of electing 11 convocations of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

But for some reason few people notice such a detail as the number of voting papers deemed invalid. And yet this is very serious testimony to an inability to take advantage of the right to vote. In Moscow City's National-Territorial Okrug No 1 alone more than 92,000 voting papers were ruled invalid. Of course, by comparison with the almost 5 million voters such a residue does not seem so significant, particularly as one of the candidates—B. Yeltsin—received an overwhelming number of votes. However, there can also be situations when observance of voting technology or, to put it more simply, correct handling of voting papers can play a very important role. Particularly in territorial okrugs, where the number of voters is considerably smaller than in territorial-national okrugs.

In Moscow City's Cheremushkinskiy Territorial Okrug No 26, for example, four candidate deputies competed on 26 March. But the winner is not known. And do you know by how much one of the aspirants failed to be elected a deputy? By just 1.7 percent of the votes. And at the same time the okrug electoral commission ruled 6,757 papers invalid. Thus, many voters simply did not understand the new law's rules. Because whole generations have been accustomed to the voting procedure whereby, on receiving a voting paper, the hand automatically stretches out toward the slit in the box.

The experience already acquired in this campaign demands that the seemingly most insignificant niceties and elements, which are very important details for voters, are taken into account in conducting elections. For example, several dozen Muscovites turned to the editorial office 26 March because...their pencils had broken. Telephone callers said this: Have we really become so poor that we cannot find 30-kopek ballpoint pens for the voting procedure? These are just complaints: Pencils break, and it takes an effort to draw a clear line with them.... In general, this is the lesson for the future: Those who come to the polling stations must not be annoyed at the archaic nature of the official environment. After all, people turn up to carry out a very responsible civil act. The conditions must conform to the level of the event.

So the chronicle of the first democratic elections in the country has been marked with two more dates—in April and in May. The legal experts who prepared the legislation on elections did, of course, make forecasts and work out options. However, life has proved richer than official suppositions. Be that as it may, it is necessary to follow the law; the election of people's deputies must be completed.

Today millions of voters are going to vote again. The time of choice, the time of free speech [svobodoglasiye] calls for civic duty.

OGONEK's Korotich Cited on Election Results

PM1004143889 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Apr 89 p 11

[Anders Steinvall report: "Soviet Chief Editor: The Party Bosses Fear the People"]

[Text] When one of the foremost advocates of the Soviet policy of reform talks about the mood in this country he describes a new fear that is spreading.

The people no longer fear those in power—now it is those in power who fear the people.

Vitaliy Korotich, 52, is chief editor of the incredibly popular weekly OGONEK, which in the space of a couple of years has increased its circulation from 300,000 to over 3 million.

This figure could be a lot higher if only the newspaper were given more paper.

OGONEK (roughly: "the little flame") discloses everything that even a few years ago was unthinkable in Soviet newspapers—everything from corruption inside the Communist Party and poverty to internal rows in Soviet ice hockey.

In the increasingly free Soviet press OGONEK has become one of the most controversial publications. When it reaches Moscow's newspaper kiosks it sells out in a few minutes.

"When I started work at OGONEK in 1986 we received around 20 letters to the editor per day. Now we get 800," Korotich said to illustrate the colossal amount of interest.(

This interest stretches far beyond the Soviet Union's borders. Korotich spoke Thursday [6 April] to a packed hall at the Foreign Policy Institute in Stockholm. The question-and-answer session was a long one.

Korotich only had time to scratch the surface when he was showered with questions on widely differing topics. Some of his comments:

On the 26 March parliamentary elections, in which many of the party's established candidates suffered major defeats:

"During my lifetime we have never seen leaders leave their posts other than in their coffins. The election showed how strong the current process is and how active people are. Many of those in power must be afraid that they will have to leave their warm and comfortable offices."

On the possibility of a future multi-party system in the Soviet Union:

"It is important that as many views as possible are aired. Now we must educate people to put forward their ideas without fear. I do not think that the number of parties is the most important thing here. In principle the United States has no parties, but is a working democracy nevertheless."

On Mikhail Gorbachev:

"Gorbachev is incredibly important because he is breaking a tradition. In the past we have never had realistic politicians at the top. What we need now are more intellectual and educated politicians—a new political class.

"I was one of a group of chief editors who met with Gorbachev after the elections. He was happy and said that the process is just starting now. He thought that the people had voted not against the party, but against those people in the party who do not understand the need for reforms."

On the people's impatience with restructuring's lack of visible improvements, such as food on the shelves of stores:

"Gorbachev is a realist and has declared that it takes time, several years, to achieve results. The people say: 'We want it now.' This is dangerous. Many people are unrealistic. This is due to the fact that we lived for many years in a utopia filled with promises."

On the risk that Gorbachev will fail and lose power:

"A new dictator would mean a great danger to all, not just to us in the Soviet Union. If conservative forces take power they will be faced with the same problems as Gorbachev, but would try to solve them with the whip.

"We are moving closer to democracy step by step, and this is something that has to be done step by step. The more time that passes, the more difficult it becomes for the big bad wolf to jump out."

Korotich himself comes across a different "big bad wolf" in his own daily life—tough critics of the type of journalism which OGONEK represents. The criticism sometimes takes the form of direct threats.

But Korotich is an optimist:

"I believe that we will win. I cannot imagine a new Stalin, or even a new Brezhnev, as leader of our country."

Lieutenant General Kuzmin Interviewed on Election

18010486 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 89 First Edition p 1

[Interview with Lt Gen F. Kuzmin by Lt Col M. Ziyeminsh under the rubric "USSR People's Deputies Have the Floor": "Lt Gen Kuzmin: The Ideas of Restructuring Must Win Out"]

[Text] **Lieutenant General Fedor Mikhaylovich Kuzmin, the troop commander of the Baltic Military District, has become a USSR people's deputy from the 706th Lenin Electoral Okrug. For the time being, he is the only people's deputy from among servicemen on Baltic territory. Two candidates—Lt Cols V. Alksnis and V. Shurupov—have to go through another round of elections.**

Our correspondent met with Lt Gen F. Kuzmin yesterday and interviewed him.

[Ziyeminsh] You had to campaign for a deputy's seat immediately after you were appointed to your present post. Would it be appropriate to mention that many of your competitors and opponents stressed the fact that, they say, you do not know the situation and regional problems and, therefore, to entrust a people's deputy seat to such a person does not make sense? Such opinions were even expressed in a local newspaper and in other mass information media. As we now see, the voters did

not concur with this argument. They could see for themselves how quickly the commander of troops sized up the situation, identified the "sore points" and developed a constructive preelection program.

[Kuzmin] I express my sincere gratitude to all voters who voted for me. I see this fact as an important indication of trust in us—military people. For, in fact, the voters had an opportunity to make a choice. It is enough to say that when I entered the preelection contest the list of candidates for people's deputy in our election district numbered 20 persons. Then it was reduced to 10....

[Ziyeminsh] I was personally able to be present at the district meeting in the club of the Riga "Straume" plant, and I witnessed how, after a stormy 9-hour discussion of the programs of the candidates, preference was given to the district troop commander....

[Kuzmin] Let us first make a slight correction to that statement. The preference of a majority of the votes was not shown for the district troop commander, but for the party platform of restructuring. Because I, as a commander and a Communist, proceeded in my preelection campaign on the basis of the Appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to the Party and to the Soviet People. I told my voters straight away that I will direct my main efforts in practical work to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 19th all-union party conference, the victory of the ideas of restructuring in the implementation of a Soviet defensive doctrine, and the transition to qualitative parameters in the preparation of troops. So my success in the campaign for a deputy's seat is, first and foremost, a victory for the policy of our party and the policy of restructuring. I think that this victory was also helped by the fact that I, as a commander, was able to react swiftly and properly in the preelection campaign to all mandates of the voters, and to their letters, requests, and complaints. I received from 10 to 15 letters daily, not counting the questions asked me at meetings with the voters in labor collectives, of which there were very many. I tried to respond to all requests and desires. In addition to everything else, I gained valuable experience of work with the masses that will be useful in future deputy activities, and which I will try to pass on to my subordinates.

[Ziyeminsh] And the last question. Your preelection campaign was under the continuous scrutiny of the local mass media, and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA also wrote about it. How do you evaluate these publications?

[Kuzmin] I understand what you want to say.... No, there were not only one-sided and biased publications and statements aimed at me. The republic newspaper CINA, for example, resolutely came to my defense. If my memory does not fail me, the article was called "One Must Also Lose With Dignity." This conclusion was made with respect to certain statements by my opponents at a district preelection meeting. I extend my warmest thanks and gratitude to the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA collective, which supported my candidacy during the course of the entire election campaign. Owing to these publications, I receive many warm and sincere letters from a wide variety of voter categories. At the same time, I understand clearly what responsibility lies on me from now on. I want to assure my voters that I will apply all my energies and knowledge to justify the great trust that has been shown me and to carry out fully the mandate that has been given me.

More on Solovyev Address to Leningrad Voters

PM1004150189 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 89 pp 1-2

[LenTASS report: "The Practice of Restructuring: Turning to Face the Individual"]

[Excerpts] The working region of Nevskaya Zastava.... Major enterprises of Leningrad's industry are concentrated here—the " 'Bolshevik' Zavod" Association, the "Zvezda" Association, the V.I. Lenin "Nevskiy Zavod" Association, the "Rabochiy" factory, and the Thaelmann Fine and Industrial Cloth Combine. The industries in Nevskiy Rayon manufacture more than 230 different types of complex machinery, instruments, and various consumer goods. Some 500,000 people live here on both banks of the Neva. Essentially, it is a whole city in itself, whose representatives gathered yesterday in the "Nevskiy" Palace of Culture for a meeting with Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate USSR people's deputy from Nevskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 55, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast party committee (obkom). [passage omitted]

Yu.F. Solovyev addressed those present.

The campaign for the elections of USSR people's deputies, now coming to a close, has been a major phenomenon and, without any exaggeration, a landmark in our social life, the speaker said, and has provided graphic, instructive lessons in democratization and glasnost.

The diversity and intensity of political events have characterized the whole pre-election period. One of the most important events was the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, which defined ways to solve one of the paramount tasks of restructuring, connected with improving the population's food supply.

The plenum results are further evidence of the persistency and consistency with which the party is pursuing its course to radically transform our society and revive the Leninist principles of building socialism in that society. People's awakened public consciousness and the growing activeness of party organizations are the main guarantees of developing and deepening these transformations and conducting a strong social policy at local level.

The CPSU Central Committee Address "To the Party and the Soviet People" and the mandates to USSR people's deputies from the CPSU have formed the basis of the election ideas and proposals forthcoming from the vast majority of contenders for a deputy's mandate, including my own.

I consider it my duty to reaffirm my determination to steadily work to attain the goals set by the party and the practical implementation of the revolutionary ideas of restructuring.

I would like to take this opportunity to cordially thank the labor collectives of the V.I. Lenin "Nevskiy Zavod" Association, the "Zvezda" Association, "'Bolshevik' Zavod" Association, the "Proletarskiy Zavod" Association, the Thaelmann Fine and Industrial Cloth Combine, the V.P. Nogin Spinning and Weaving Factory, the "Rabochiy" Spinning and Weaving Factory, other organizations, and representatives of the public who have named me as candidate deputy for Nevskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 55. I highly value this trust and assure you that, if elected, I will justify this trust with real action.

For me, and probably for other candidates, too, the election campaign has been a serious test and has helped me to more clearly understand and appreciate the depth of the changes taking place in our society.

What is most apparent is the increasing scale of the democratization process and the growing political maturity of the working people. The influence of soapbox democracy is becoming ever less evident, particularly in worker collectives, while the sincere desire to help restructuring and break down the barriers standing in its way is growing in influence.

This approach is perfectly natural. It is based on a heightened awareness of present-day realities, the essence of which is that to let slip the historic opportunity offered the country by restructuring would be tantamount to jeopardizing the future of socialism.

But there is an enormous amount of work to be done. And I mean work—not idle talk about work. I am pleased to see that people's understanding of this is growing stronger.

In recent months, I have had some 50 meetings with working people in Nevskiy Rayon and looked at more than 340 letters sent to me in my capacity as candidate deputy. All this has allowed me to get a clearer idea of the range of problems that concern people and make substantial amendments to my election program. I think that most of you are familiar with its main points and that there is no need to talk about it in detail.

I would just like to stress once again my firm commitment to the party line of deepening the processes of democratization and glasnost and building a rule-of-law state, which I see as the main guarantee of restructuring's irreversibility.

I feel it necessary that, during its first term of power, the USSR Supreme Soviet should fully implement a program of legislation encompassing all socially important problems, thereby sharply curtailing the legislative-initiative [pravotvorcheskiy] activity of the departments.

I place great emphasis on the Law on Local Self-Government and the Local Economy, which it is planned to draft this year. The main thing is to ensure that it is really workable and free of the half-measures and variant interpretations which plague some legislative acts of recent years. If I am given deputy powers, I will do my utmost to promote the success of this exceptionally important work.

The crux of the matter is to free the enormous intellectual and creative potential of our scientists, specialists, and engineering and technical workers from administrative and departmental restrictions and fully incorporate it in the restructuring processes, revive the best traditions of our working class, and open up broad scope for the display of initiative and socialist enterprise. Only then will economic development take on the necessary dynamism to make it possible to create reliable foundations for wide-ranging social transformations.

I cannot promise any quick, easy victories on this path. Comrades, we need to set our minds to some long, painstaking work to overcome the accretions of the past. Those such as the habit—firmly rooted in some of our cadres—of waiting for instructions from above for every eventuality in life, and also persistent parasitic attitudes.

Production units must be more simply and quickly refurnished with modern equipment, although even this will take some time—more than 1 year, at least. It is far more difficult to smash the psychological, moral, and ethical stereotypes which evolved during the stagnation era.

It is immeasurably more complicated to instill in every working person real culture in the very broadest sense of this word. That culture without which we cannot even conceive of a high level of production organization or a responsible, respectful attitude to work and its results. Without inner culture, democracy essentially loses its fundamental meaning, while, for some "restructuring zealots," glasnost and pluralism of opinions become the freedom to express their opinion alone while totally rejecting any other views.

The CPSU obkom and its first secretary now have a fair number of critics in certain circles. What was the point, for example, of some statements made at the recent so-called "forum of the democratic public of Leningrad"? "A mouthpiece for conservative forces,"

"political intriguers discrediting the policy of the party," "knights of stagnation"—these are certainly not the strongest expressions in the lexicon of the keepers of the gospel truth.

They have been greatly incensed by the party obkom resolution on measures to counteract attempts by some antisocialist formations to set up structures in opposition to the CPSU. In this connection it is being publicly alleged that there is not even any hint of any extremists and that the resolution is nothing other than "ideological pressure" and "open confrontation."

Telephone calls and anonymous letters with threats addressed to "the wrong" candidates for deputy, attempts to put pressure on electoral commissions, and leaflets with slanderous fabrications—one must suppose that these very recent phenomena are irrelevant. They are a feature of pluralism of opinions, so to speak.

My response is this: Democracy is not anarchy and not total license. Rights and freedoms are inseparable from duties and responsibilities to society and the law.

The party has found the strength to assume the extremely heavy burden of responsibility for the past and has been able to stir the country to restructure. Confident of the rightness of the work begun, it will not deviate from this policy, whether the champions of "soapbox" democracy like it or not.

I had occasion to meet a group of representatives of informal organizations at the Smolnyy Institute. During my long conversation with them, I formed the impression that we have far more points in common than fundamental differences. Unless someone was just being clever, of course. I personally do not feel guilty of this sin.

Our aim is not confrontation but the consolidation of all healthy forces on the platform of the 19th all-union party conference. I can very responsibly say that any constructive initiative will be accepted and supported. You do not have to look far for examples.

For example, one cannot fail to recognize the positive role of public initiative in the planned extensive development of work to modernize and restore the city's historical center. Considerable improvements have been made recently in this important work. A main administration has been set up for the protection, use, and restoration of Leningrad's historical and cultural monuments and an extensive program of action has been drafted. The Leningrad city soviet executive committee (gorispolkom) has addressed specific proposals for its implementation to the USSR Council of Ministers and central planning bodies. And these are not isolated examples.

I cannot agree with the opinion current in some places that 4 years of restructuring have failed to produce any positive changes. An enormous amount of work has been done.

Fundamentally new structures have been created—the state intersectorial associations "Energomash" and "Tekhnokhim," which have been removed from ministerial jurisdiction. A construction committee is going to be established in the near future, which will also be independent of the central departments.

Powers are being actively transferred to soviets of people's deputies.

For the first time in many years, major capital investments are being channelled into the modernization and retooling of light and food enterprises.

The volumes of housing construction are growing, including housing built using the own-resources method and with the participation of the youth housing complex. The transition is being made to the comprehensive development of new residential areas, where essential social, cultural, and consumer projects are commissioned at the same time as housing projects. Four housing and development complexes will be commissioned this year and another five in 1990.

A clear program has been drawn up to increase the output of land cultivation and livestock breeding by transferring the oblast's agriculture to intensive technologies involving the use of modern, highly productive equipment.

It is another matter that at a domestic level, so to speak, these changes are not very noticeable. And it is hard to count on immediate results. Too thick a layer of problems has to be raised at the same time.

But I also have complete confidence that we will see results, and, what is more, during the current 5-Year Plan period. We will not deviate from our aims.

In particular, I feel it is necessary to look for possibilities to give young people financial and credit support in gaining an education and a profession and creating the material base for a young family. We need a specific program to sharply reduce the use of female labor in heavy, harmful operations and also at nighttime.

If I am elected deputy, I firmly intend to contribute to the implementation of these measures.

There is another point I would like to mention in particular: The need for real, practical support which a deputy must be able to feel from the broadest strata of the population.

Having paid frequent visits to enterprises and organizations—and not just in Nevskiy Rayon—and talked to people, I have seen and felt time and again just how many problems have accumulated, which require priority solution. I am talking about the serious disproportions and shortcomings in the social infrastructure and the shortfalls in the development of the network of food and industrial goods stores, public catering enterprises, public health establishments, and certain other social, cultural, and consumer projects. There are serious problems connected with improving housing conditions, organizing leisure facilities for children and young people, and protecting the environment, which has not been given proper attention at a number of enterprises.

A specific program is now being drawn up, which includes all the "hot spots" of your rayon and considers voters' wishes and suggestions. It will be broadly published. I see one of my most important tasks as being to play an active, interested role in its implementation.

Comrades!

The election of USSR people's deputies, of which 26 March will be the culmination, is one of the biggest political milestones in restructuring.

During the 4 years that have passed since that memorable April of 1985, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the party, have firmly embarked on a path of revolutionary transformations in society—a path of far-reaching democratic, political, and socioeconomic changes. Nothing and no one will force them to be deflected from their chosen path or undermine their confidence in the attainability of the aims set.

The guarantee of this is the growing activeness of party committees and organizations, which are winning authority and people's trust through action. No less important are the trends toward renewal and greater dynamism and purposefulness in soviets' activity; an important step in further strengthening their positions will be the forthcoming Congress of USSR People's Deputies.

The broad masses of working people and the population of Leningrad and the oblast are becoming increasingly aware of their great responsibility for the results of the extensive creative work developing in the region to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 19th All-Union Party Conference. The people of Leningrad must fully display this enormous responsibility and political maturity during the elections, by giving their votes to the most worthy representatives of the people.

Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you for the interest and attention you have shown our meeting and my proposed election program, which, for me, as a Communist and candidate deputy, is primarily a program of practical action.

Yu.F. Solovyev answered numerous questions from voters.

Medvedev Interviewed on 'Limits' to Glasnost

AU1104103389 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No 15, 10 Apr 89 p 6

[Interview with Vadim Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, by "a 'Novosti' reporter": "Are There Limits to Glasnost"—date and place not given]

[Text] At our request a "Novosti" reporter met Vadim Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, who answered questions.

[Question] Much is being said and written today about reforming the political system, and the pluralism of opinions is invariably stressed. What is your opinion on that issue?

[Medvedev] I would like to direct your readers' attention to the idea that the preconditions for both socialist pluralism of opinions and creating an adequate political mechanism, are objectively vested in the socialist society. It is time to withdraw from dogmatism. Socialism must create such a political system as will take into consideration the real structure of society and the diversity of interests and strivings of all social groups and human communities. When we stress that socialism is the living creativity of the masses, we undoubtedly do not mean the abstract mass, but man, who belongs to various social, national, and professional communities, and who expresses specific interests. Consequently, I mean a government that can take upon itself pluralism of opinions. Moreover, I mean a government that must not escape from this obligation. I think that only in this way will we be able to eliminate the alienation of man and place the political system on the firm foundation of democratization, guarantee the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and activate the intellectual potential of society.

Regardless of how unwonted to our "socialist hearing" the concept of "pluralism" is, we must recognize and take into consideration the real social differences among people, and their different interests and opinions. Only then can we talk seriously about democracy.

It is my opinion that the rather poor ideas of the social structure that existed in the past, and the exaggeration of society's tendency toward uniformity, were the reason that democracy was neglected and the legitimacy of pluralism of opinions under socialism denied. As you know, persistent attempts were made to coercively squeeze the diverse and contradicting economic, social, and economic interests of the people within the framework of one common and uniform interest. In addition,

we unjustifiably stressed the tendency toward social uniformity, not to mention the issue of merging the nations. These opinions of mine have withstood the test of life.

Of course, the differences that exist between interests and opinions vary in nature. Occasionally, some of them have an unhealthy, even antisocialist character, as is the case with the strivings of the speculators, those who have specific egocentric interests, parasites, and so forth. We do not mean them, but the sound, economic, and morally justifiable interests, which do not contradict the principles of our system. Such differences and differentiation exist and will continue to exist. Our society has never been and never will be a uniform and homogeneous mass. Therefore, I think that strengthening democracy and developing pluralism is not simply a task of the present day but one that is of a constant, long-term, and lasting character.

The political system must be flexible, segmented, and differentiated in order to be able to identify and encompass the entire spectrum of social, group, and personal interests, and the abilities of the people, and facilitate their fulfillment, while at the same time resolving the probable contradictions and coordinating and balancing the various interests. In the final account, it must aim toward the progressive development of society.

We attach fundamental importance to developing democracy and the party role in our society's entire life. It is absolutely obvious that its leading role cannot be brought down to merely performing coordinating functions. On the contrary, the party's influence on social processes will intensify. However, this will be done not through administrative-command methods, but, as already pointed out, by concentrating the forces in the profound and fundamental development of theory and policy, analyzing the real processes, and influencing public opinion by political and ideological means that are characteristic of the party.

[Question] What is the role of the mass media in resolving the tasks of restructuring?

[Medvedev] Undoubtedly, it must be constructed on the most democratic principles. The press and television must reflect public opinion in the legal socialist society, a society that adheres to socialist pluralism. Our firm and consistent line is to strengthen their activity and enhance the party influence and leadership. However, it is not the line of leading through the previous methods of administration, but through the Communists, who work in and lead the mass media, and through methods that correspond to the nature of the legal state and our party. The law on the press, the draft of which is about to be completed, will play a large role in this context. Such a law, which guarantees the principle of freedom of the press, determines the rights and obligations of the mass media and the journalists, and governs relations between them and all other public organizations—simultaneously obliging these organizations to react to the actions of the press—is a law that will protect the rights and interests of the citizens.

Furthermore, the party principled-mindedness, the responsibility of the leaders of the mass media, and their civil position are main regulating instruments under our conditions. We, the members of our party, are called upon to implement the party line. In this particular case I also mean that we must prevent the violation of the cause of restructuring and give great attention to the needs of various social groups.

If we speak in detail about the present stage of restructuring we must stress that the essence of the party responsibility and the civil position of the mass media leaders lies in directing our work and public opinion toward the practical deeds of restructuring—toward the political and economic reforms and resolving the very important and acute social problems, which in the final account make up the general background of our ideological work.

We shall further march along the road of democratizing the ideological processes and expanding and strengthening glasnost and socialist pluralism, yes, precisely socialist pluralism! The interests of the people, the interests of socialism, loyalty to our socialist choice, to the Leninist theoretical, political, and ideological heritage, and to international unity and friendship among our country's peoples—those are our criteria. These are the positions from which we shall conduct our activity, and we shall not retreat from them.

Earthquake Hits Kuriles; No Damage, Casualties

LD1104092189 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk April 11 TASS—An earth tremor hit the Kurile Islands today at 7:58 Moscow time, seismological services in the north of the archipelago have reported.

According to preliminary reports, its magnitude in the area of the seismic stations, Cape Vasiliev and Shumshu, was 4-5 points on the 12-point scale.

Shocks continued for about one minute.

There are no casualties nor damage.

Latvian Government Discusses Economic Change

LD0804123989 Riga in Latvian to Europe 2000 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] A meeting of the presidium of our republic's Council of Ministers has taken place. The central question on the agenda was the preparation of Latvia's national economy of the transition to the republic's economic accountability.

A report was delivered by Janis Aboltins, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Many speakers at the presidium meeting appealed for the republic's government to take a more active stance against the central ministries and departments.

Vilnis Edvins Bresis, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, described the present situation as follows: Nobody, high or low, wants to live as before. But the middle level of the administrative apparatus does not wish to restructure itself and is hindering the implementation of economic reform.

The system of working hours in Latvia was also examined. Opinions were divided on the question. The republic's citizens are requested to express their opinion on the versions of shift systems. Suggestions can be sent to the State Committee of Labor and Social Questions at 85, Lenina Iela, in Riga, with a note on working hours, by 1 May of this year.

You will be able to acquaint yourselves with the proceedings at the meeting of the presidium of the republic's Council of Ministers more closely in the press.

'Sajudis' Information Agency Formed in Lithuania

LD1004085389 Vilnius in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] The Lithuanian reform movement has announced the establishment of the Sajudis Information Agency. Its purpose is to provide accurate and objective information on the Lithuanian reform movement, and social processes in Lithuania. According to a Sajudis spokesman, the information agency has been established as a motion of dissatisfaction with the scarce amount of important information on social processes released by Lithuanian governmental news agency ELTA and the Soviet TASS news agency. The Sajudis Information Agency abbreviated SIA, has grown out of the Sajudis constitutent congress last autumn, and which has been lately functioning on a permanent basis at the Sajudis headquarters in Vilnius.

The SIA head is Alvydas Medalinskas, a member of the Sajudis Seimas council.

Representatives of about 30 big agencies, newspapers, and magazines, radio and television broadcasting companies, mostly those accredited in Moscow, have been informed about the establishment of the new agency by phone. The Sajudis leaders hope that in the future they will suceed in concluding direct agreements with various mass madia. At present the SIA is planning to issue two bulletins, one of which, in Lithuanian, Russian And English, will provide weekly information on the Sajudis activities, published the documents adopted and give an assesment of the social events in Lithuania.

Thus the Sajudis Information Agency has been established, but the telephone still remains the only means of prompt communication with the world, and this is not convenient.

Moldavian Leaders at 19 Mar Rally on Language Laws

PM1004122789 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 21 Mar 89 p 2

[ATEM report: "Rally in Kishinev"]

[Text] More than 15,000 people, according to official figures, assembled on Sunday for an authorized rally at the Zelenyy Theater in the Central Park of Culture and Recreation Named for the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol].

They were addressed by the following: S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; A.A. Mokanu, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Council of Ministers; V.K. Pshenichnikov, second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; N.K. Demidenko, Moldavian SSR prosecutor; and others. They expounded the republic leadership's stance on questions currently undergoing wide discussion such as interethnic relations, the progress of the election campaign, population migration, and the solution of social and environmental problems.

Rally participants were informed that the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium would very soon be examining draft laws on the status of the state language of the Moldavian SSR and the functioning of languages on its territory, elaborated with the participation of prominent scientists, writers, and journalists. They will then be published in the republic press and, after discussion by all the people, submitted to a session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, which will approve appropriate laws.

Leaders Field Questions at Rally

PM1104084989 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 Mar 89 p 1

[ATEM report: "Communications Received from Citizens at 19 March 1989 Rally"]

[Text] At an authorized rally held on 19th March in the Zelenyy Theater in Kishinev's Central Park for Culture and Recreation Named for the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol], more than 1,500 written questions and proposals of a general and personal nature were submitted to the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and comrades S.K. Grossu, A.A. Mokanu, I.P. Kalin, V.K. Pshenichnikov, and N.F. Bondarchuk personally. Some of them, which touched on a broad range of problems

concerning the republic's economic and social development, the progress of restructuring, the development of democracy and glasnost, and the solution of pressing problems in the sphere of spiritual life, were given answers on the spot.

The largest number of questions—more than 300—concern problems pertaining to the status of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] state language and the functioning of languages on its territory, the switching of Moldavian to the Roman alphabet, and the enhancement of interethnic relations in the republic. A considerable number (164) of the communications raise questions concerning the selection and placement of party and soviet cadres, economic leaders, the style and methods of their work, and evaluation of activity.

One in four letters and statements touches on various aspects of the republic's socioeconomic development—industry, agriculture, housing construction, trade, consumer services, science, public education, health care, and problems of the environment and migration. Most of them deal with the solution of these questions in the republic capital—Kishinev. Many communications (95) contain a critical evaluation of the work of the mass information and propaganda media, make specific proposals designed to improve their activity in covering the restructuring processes in the republic, and demand that those responsible for lack of objectivity and distortion of the facts in broadcasts and publications be brought to book. A whole series of proposals and comments regarding the conduct of the election campaign in the republic are made.

Questions concerning the activity of law-enforcement agencies and the improvement of their work in strengthening socialist legality, law and order, and the lawfulness of proceedings instituted against individual citizens, including those involved in holding unauthorized events, figured in 120 letters.

There were also 16 complaints and statements of a personal nature received which require specific investigation.

All the appeals have been systematized, generalized, and grouped according to the content of the questions. Departments of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, the Kishinev city party committee and city soviet executive committee, and the leadership of the republic have been issued specific instructions and set deadlines for examining and adopting necessary measures on the whole range of problems raised. The public of the republic will be kept systematically informed on the progress of their implementation at meetings with working people and via the mass information and propaganda media.

The constructive proposals and comments contained in the communications will be taken account of in the practical activity of party, soviet, economic, and law-enforcement bodies and in the elaboration of current and long-term solutions.

Moldavian Draft Language Laws Completed

18000771 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 89 p 1

[Article by A. Khantsevich: "Latin or Cyrillic?"]

[Text] The draft language laws have been published in Moldavia. This event had been anticipated with special eagerness in Moldavia. The series of rallies and demonstrations, including unsanctioned ones, which has taken place here in recent months showed that the republic's indigenous residents are deeply troubled by the problems of preserving their unique culture, the reconstitution of the full-scale historical truth about the complicated road traveled by the Moldavian people, and in the final account, the renaissance of the national property and traditions, much of which was lost during the years of Stalinism and the period of stagnation. The rally participants and the representatives of the creative unions proposed as one of the first-priority measures assigning the Moldavian language official status, as well as changing from the current Cyrillic characters to Latin characters.

And so, in accordance with the resolution of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet, three commissions (for legislative proposals, for issues of inter-ethnic relations and international education, and for public education, science and culture) simultaneously completed their work on the draft laws "On the Status of the Official Language of the Moldavian SSR" and "On the Functioning of Languages in the Territory of the Moldavian SSR." Both drafts will be published in the republic's press in the coming days.

The first meeting for the discussion of the draft laws organized last Sunday at the A. Mateyevicha Klub showed that this is far from simple. This is only right; the days of "unanimous approval" of any initiatives coming "down from on high" have vanished into the past. It is important, however, to avoid emotionalizing the issue.

Paper Outlines Language Provisions

PM0704084989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent E. Kondratov report: "From Draft to Law"]

[Text] Kishinev—Moldavian newspapers have published the draft laws "On the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR]" and "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR."

At sanctioned and illegal rallies and demonstrations, which this year have come to be held almost every Sunday, tens of thousands of residents of Kishinev and other cities and villages have proclaimed the slogans "Limba de stat" ("State language") and "Alfabet latin" (which hardly needs translating). And now the draft language laws have been submitted for discussion by the whole people. Eminent Moldavian linguists, jurists, historians, and writers spent several months working to draw them up on Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet commissions. Groups of deputies traveled with specialists to other union republics to gain experience. The colossal mail addressed to the commissions from citizens and whole collectives was studied, and the materials of the long, acute debate in the pages of the local press were discussed.

So what do the authors of the draft "Language Law"—for conciseness, let us call the two interconnected documents this—suggest for the peoples living in Moldavia? To grant Moldavian the status of the state language, thereby guaranteeing its functioning in all spheres of political, economic, social, and cultural life. Sessions and working conferences of republic organs of state power and management will be held in Moldavian, but with the immutable condition that translation into Russian is ensured. It is stipulated, incidentally, that all citizens of the Moldavian SSR must make use of the conditions being created to master the republic's state language. To a special degree this concerns officials and specialists in certain spheres, for whom mastery of Moldavian, as well as Russian, will be a qualifying requirement—that is, obligatory. The law will oblige establishments, enterprises, and organizations to create conditions for studying the state language.

According to the law, Russian will remain the means of interethnic communication. But in localities where there is a dense population of other ethnic groups—that is, where the majority of the population does not speak Moldavian (for example, in southern regions of the Moldavian SSR there are many Gagauz and Bulgarians)—they are also guaranteed the use of their native tongue in all spheres. At the same time the principle of parity of national-Russian and Russian-national bilingualism will be observed.

In which language, according to the draft law, will official, state documents be executed? In both Moldavian and Russian. The language of internal official business in enterprises and establishments will be Moldavian, and only in cases of necessity Russian (or Gagauz, Bulgarian, Ukrainian). Naturally, official correspondence with Moscow and the union republics will be conducted in the language of interethnic communication. It is proposed to conduct legal proceedings in either Moldavian or any other language acceptable to a given locality. Inhabitants of Moldavia may also address complaints and statements in the language which they know best.

The articles of the draft "Language Law" ensure the right of every citizen of the republic to be educated in the most acceptable language for him. And although instruction in higher educational institutions, technical colleges, and vocational and technical schools will be conducted in Moldavian, other language groups will also be created there—for Russians or, let us say, for Gagauz. A qualifying graduation examination in the state language will be compulsory.

Other articles in the draft "Language Law" define the rules governing the names of population centers and the writing of signs, labels, and inscriptions on forms and seals. The [Russian] suffixes "-ovich" and "-ovna" will be truncated when writing the patronymics of Moldavians. According to the law proposed by the commissions, every personal name of theirs must consist of the first name (or several names) and the surname. The draft law defines the duration of the transitional period for each individual article. Certain articles will come into force right after the laws are adopted, others in 1 year's time, and yet others after 3, 5, 7, or 10 years.

The commission has reported that experts are continuing to work on a draft change to the Moldavian written script.

Report on Tour of Chernobyl Accident Zone

18220084 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 89 p 2

[Article by P. Polozhevets (Pripyat-Chernobyl-Slavutich-Kiev): "We Are Birds of a Feather"]

[Text] I have not been in Chernobyl since the accident almost 2 years ago. In that difficult year of 1986 I was working as a special correspondent of KOMSOMOLKA in Kiev and spent about 40 days in the zone. I saw how the entire country rushed to give aid. Specialists of the highest class went there, the most powerful equipment went there. I know, I am sure that it was not money, not a career that brought these people to Chernobyl; it was a burning feeling of responsibility for others' errors, a feeling of sympathy with them and a fear of not being able to prevent more disasters...

Chernobyl was being rescued and was rescued by the entire country.

Today it has ceased to be a mystery. Almost. The locks have been removed. The seals have been removed. We have read a good deal and we know a good deal. But here are some cameramen I saw for the first time recently. Young chaps and firemen have died. In the country's best clinic, alongside the best instruments and equipment, before the eyes of the best physicians. And nobody could save them. They were doomed the moment they walked into the fiery inferno.

God forbid that we should experience this, or see anything like this again....

I was just like everyone else, but still.... I sent my son farther away from Kiev, to my parents, at the very beginning of May. We accompanied him along the overgrown path to the trolley and then wandered around he platform at the railroad station, and a couple of days later, when he was already in another city, in the dosage control station the instruments revealed radioactive "dirt" on his shoes.

I was just like everyone else, but still.... When I returned to Chernobyl the section doctor got ahold of me: I was to give some blood immediately and have my thyroid checked—she got ahold of quite a few of us there. They did not frighten me as they did my friends, saying that I would lose my party membership card if I arbitrarily took my child out of school. And I did not have to pack and sort out my child's things dozens of times: they knew the evening before that the next day there would be an evacuation of school children and the next morning the decision would be changed. Time and again. And I was not embarrassed by my "nonstate" thinking like those women who almost the second day after the accident rushed to the Shevchenkovskiy Party Raykom in Kiev and asked: where should we send money? The first secretary stood up tall and said: the state will get along without your money.... And I did not use my hands to gather up black lead and fuel from the destroyed reactor and I did not turn grayish brown, with a nuclear tan, as did the soldiers and officers who cast themselves into the furnace itself instead of using robots and manipulators (there simply were none!), although I saw how a gray-haired general awarded a bonus—a thousand rubles—to a young chap and advised: Go home and get married and buy a ring for your bride and a suit for yourself.... (And that lead emitted 2,000 roentgens an hour).

After Chernobyl I still had the most valuable things I had managed to gain in my life—my Chernobyl friends. How often I missed them after that. Midnight telephone conversations and letters are not the same thing as being in charge of staff headquarters, driving to the nuclear station in an armored personnel carrier, or having a glass of vodka in the base camp on somebody's birthday.

I am not ashamed of a single line I wrote during that Chernobyl summer. But I know what I borrowed at that time. From my friends: their honor and courage. Therefore I returned there to give them back what I owed them....

Just as there was 2 years ago, at the entrance to the zone there was a KPP. The person in charge had a delicate pale face and sad brown eyes. "Sergey Zakaryan," he introduced himself. "How are things at home?"—"There is no home at home," he answered, stammering a little, and I saw how the muscles were tightening up in his cheeks. He returned my pass to me and said in farewell: "We shall build a home, we shall rebuild Spitak...." and his sadness did not pass. I did not ask him when he had come to Chernobyl and why.

Lived Through. Forgotten?...

Ishchik could pass for a rock-and-roller. A black leather jacket. Shaggy locks of hair. A rugged, tough-looking face.... Volodya was in charge of the obstetrics point in the village. At that time, in 1986, he was fighting with the "partisans" in Chernobyl. He was getting rid of the "dirt" from the machine hall. He had gotten up on the roof 26 times. Ten roentgens—the standard dose—were registered on his military card. He had come to Zgurovskiy Rayon along with those who were leaving the zone.

Things could not be worse for them than they were here. Twenty buildings were falling down before their eyes, and the rural soviet had to keep calling Zaporozhye for a month before they got an answer—they tried. Things were even worse for Ishchik in the new "polyclinic." If you accidentally leaned up against the rear wall you might end up under a pile of debris. And Volodya had to go to court here.

In the winter he would hide his slippers under the table. He would warm his feet as long as there was nobody there. It was so cold that when they brought the little ones to him he could not undo their diapers.

Ishchik sometimes wanted to cry. Not because of the cold—because of his poverty. He did not have enough bandages, medicines, or syringes. But that was nothing—you could not even find an extra Analgin tablet for a patient. But Ishchik was not the only one for whom it was hard. Last year the Kiev Oblast public health administration had made a commitment and forgotten to plan an additional reserve of medications for certain rayons where people evacuated from the 30-mile zone would be living. And nothing happened. They got away with it.

People could reproach me for not being able to see the forest for the trees. But what if one actually does take a look at the bigger picture? It turns out that during 1986-1988 they constructed 339 obstetrics points and medical institutions. For 1988-1989 more than 4 million rubles were allotted for medical equipment for Kiev, Zhitomir, and Chernigov oblasts. The absolute figures impress one with their significance and amount. But they are an abstraction, they lose their moral force if they mean, for example, empty pharmacies and pharmacy points (even if 584 of them were built), or an obstetrics point that is falling down like Volodya Ishchik's, or when the rayon head physician has to beg his neighbor to borrow from him for the only portable fluorograph in the whole district so that it could be used during clinic hours....

Yes, the health of the Chernobyl residents "is accounted for and under control." Once a year there will be a blood analysis and their blood pressure and temperature will be taken—this is called a "thorough" medical examination. (There are no complaints, their external pathology is also good, the radiation did not affect them.) And then the

results of the "examination" are entered into the computer. In Baryshevskiy Rayon and throughout the oblast as well I was told that pediatricians would be coming to examine the children, and endocrinologists also—once a year. Some people were advised to go to Kiev, to the All-Union Scientific Center for Radiation Medicine. But the parents do not want to take their children there. I did not believe this until I found myself in the home of the chairman of the rural soviet. He was a man about 30 years of age. His son was little more than 3. He would not eat and would not settle down. The pediatrician wrote an order for him to go to Kiev, but 2 months have passed and they have not taken him. And the chairman's wife is a nurse. What can one say about the rest of them?...

Not enough attention is bad. Too much is sometimes even worse. As soon as a control group of children is asked to the radiation center, rumors immediately start going around; something has happened again.

Ishchik has heard about the center, he knows about it, but he does not trust it much. Of course he carefully fills out all the cards, coupons, and papers that come from the oblast. (But he frequently asks himself what the purpose of all this is.) The computer is interested: who did a medical examination and when, and did he discover any disease? "Did not discover" means "normal." Try to find out where the specialists or the equipment for this are in the rayon hospital—these "preclinical changes" which can be threatening precursors to future ailments.

Physicians and scientists have repeatedly tried to persuade me that the microdoses of radiation that were sustained are not bad. Well, they may be right today. The more so since there are mainly favorable prognoses regarding the immediate consequences of the radiation. According to the figures of the information sector of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, 62 percent of the 260,000 who were examined during the operation of the clinic during 1987-1988 are healthy. And the number of radiation-induced and onco-hematological illnesses has not increased.

But what will happen after 10 years or in the next generation? The data from cytogenetic examinations of the residents of Pripyat, which were generalized by the Center for Radiation Medicine, the Institute of General Genetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health confirm current world opinion: with a dose of 1 rem per generation it produces an additional 0.02 percent of genetic anomalies in the offspring, that is in 250 cases out of every million newborn infants.

I am not a doctor and not a specialist, and I shall not try to say anything sensational, but here is some information our correspondent in Japan conveyed to us recently: scientists from the Scientific Research Institute of Medical-Ecological Problems of the prefecture of Fukusima discovered that under the influence of a microdose (safe!—or so it is thought) the cells of personnel of nuclear power stations begin to change....

Doses are being established at the center for radiation medicine: how many roentgens did a person absorb during the accident? It is easiest with residents of Pripyat. A precise chart of radiation measurements was compiled not only by the day but also by the hour. It was easy with rural evacuees as well: it is easy to determine where they were. With the "liquidators" it is a little more difficult. There were insane overfalls of radiation at the nuclear electric power station [AES]: this cannot be ignored. But there are no charts of dosage fields developed according to time. Just as there is no data bank into which the readings from the individual dosimeters can be entered. But what kind of instruments are they if during the first hours at the station there was not a single instrument with a wide range of measurements....

Departmental medicine would like to deal with the emergency itself. It is like a state within the state. It has never let information about the nuclear power stations out of its hands. And it has never let anyone close to it. Even before the accident the Chernobyl head sanitary physician did not have the right to measure the levels of radiation near the station.

A former administration chief of the Ukrainian Ministry of Health, Viktor Antonov, a radiologist, asserts that his ministry did not know the real situation in Chernobyl either on the 26th or the 27th or the 28th of April 1986. The day after the accident a car arrived at the republic sanitary and epidemiological station. Antonov gave orders to check it for radioactivity. After looking at the results he understood that products from fission of uranium had been discharged into the atmosphere and this meant that the reactor had been destroyed. And it was not until 30 April that they first invited the chairman of the republic Ministry of Health to a meeting in Chernobyl.

Departmental medicine rushed to save those who "walked barefoot through the melting fuel." Dr Geyl in his book "The Last Warning," which the Ukrainian journal VSEVIT is beginning to print, asserts that there are professionals of a world level working in the Moscow sixth clinic, and their system for determining doses of radiation is better than any he knows of. True, he adds, some of their equipment is outdated by about...40 years.

The scale of the problem was unprecedented and departmental medicine could not deal with it. It was necessary to call for assistance from all public health, and it was not prepared. In the Ukraine as, incidentally, throughout the country there was no significant civilian radiology....

Semi-openness generates rumors and gossip. Pain generates understanding. Knowledge gives peace. A simple and traditional series of normal human truths, laws of life. In the Chernobyl zone they tried to burn this series

of truths from their roots by concealing information about the accident. They classified as secret the levels of radiation contamination in various population points if they exceeded the maximum permissible levels. And the departmental medical service as early as 1986 "concealed" the results of the treatment of Chernobyl residents as well as data concerning the degree of radioactive contamination of everyone who participated in cleaning up after the disaster.... A scientific conference was held in Kiev last year. They considered the medical aspects of the Chernobyl accident. They published a book. But neither I nor any of my acquaintances from Kiev ever saw it. Even in the center for radiation medicine they could not show it to me and nobody had a single copy. They say that some department bought up all the copies and even managed to stamp it "for official use only."

It is becoming known that nuclear accidents are quickly covered up. And not just from the public. From the government. And even more terrible—from the personnel at other nuclear energy stations. Grigoriy Medvedev, a nuclear expert and writer, recently told in the magazine KOMMUNIST how the country's minister of power and electrification, A.I. Mayorets, even a half year after taking up his position, issued an order prohibiting publication of the unfavorable results of the ecological influence of energy facilities on service personnel, the population, and the environment.

Someone in Chernobyl did not want—found it unbearable—to admit that the reactor had been destroyed, that there were radioactive fields of extraordinary power, and people were in danger. Because to say that meant to destroy the calm of those on whom depended the destiny and position of the leaders, both of the station and of the city. It would mean raising the entire country, the people, the government to their feet. They had neither the courage nor the strength to take control of themselves and conquer their fear of responsibility. And the situation was not simply unplanned, extraordinary—it verged on being a national catastrophe.

People are arguing to this day: were they not too late in evacuating the Pripyat area? Will we not have to pay for the delay? I recently saw a curious piece film shot in the city on 26-27 April 1986. Children wearing t-shirts and swimming trunks are playing on the pavement; they are drawing with various colors of chalk and walking barefoot in the grass; somebody is having a wedding, and there is a waiting line for ice cream.

I have been tormented by this question for 3 years: Why did nobody tell them at that time to stay at home? They did not have the right? But they managed to get the right from somewhere when the leaders of the station sent people to the broken reactor, in order to convince themselves: everything will settle out, everything will work out all right....

...The school director Vera Ivanovna Kharchenko moved to Likhnevka along with everybody else. She did not like it there at first. Even the land was somehow unwelcoming; she was not used to it. The buildings, in Kopachi near the AES, the sand—take it in your hand and it crumbles, and here this is fertile earth [chernozem], which is greasy, like oil. She recalled the meadows and all the lilies that used to bloom there, and how in the spring they gathered sorrel for the first green borshch.

"And our house was the first one there on the right if you were going to the station," she said to me suddenly. "I went home last fall. It was windy, the garden was noisy, there was not a single leaf on the trees but the branches were laden with apples. You could neither take one with you or even try one."

The school in Likhnevka was old—it went almost back to zemstvo times. No matter what you did there would never be room for children from Kopachi there. The began to build a new school. They built it quickly and well. But Vera Ivanovna still had to leave and be at loose ends for a while. The pain subsided and only once in a while, when she would wake up in the middle of the night, would she cry and be unable to forgive either herself or the people involved in the insane nuclear ignorance. For they lived as though their neighbors were some kind of sewing factory or bakery. Why did nobody stop those who on the day of the accident—it was sunny, not a cloud in the sky—were planting potatoes in the fields? She asked herself this repeatedly. Or was the state farm [sovkhoz] director not supposed to know that for 2 days in a row radioactive lead was burning from his fields and kilograms of nuclear fuel were lying around the reactor?...

In Vera Ivanovna's new school there is a rug on the floor and flowers in all the corners. And the director has planted raspberry bushes and apple trees around his house. They have already tried the first preserves. And now she thinks less and less frequently about someone's verses: "We are doomed to lag behind the flock in the severest of winters...."

Zone After Zone

At first they would not let me into the Pripyat area. For a long time the senior sergeant demanded to see a job offer, and when he understood that I had no intention of getting a job there, he took pity on me: He allowed me to go over the fence and even gave me a lift in the duty vehicle.

There are no more enterprises in the country like that. It originated after the Chernobyl accident. Its main purpose was to clean up after a nuclear accident if one should occur again sometime.

Many were tormented by doubts: was such a service necessary? Would it not be better to invest public money in accident-free systems and safe technologies? They said

it would be cheaper. How should one look at this? We have good hospitals and high-class physicians. And in any case one cannot do without "first aid." And the emergency medicine system originated quite recently. A disaster provided the motivation—the earthquake in Armenia. Although the idea itself came up long ago, first there was not enough money for it, and then the final decision....

They say that the Japanese wanted very much to go to Three Mile Island after the accident. The Americans let them in. For 25 million dollars. Under one condition: they could ask no questions—just look.

Chernobyl also had unique experience, an unsurpassed testing ground. Now the Americans are offering us their services. They have even signed a protocol concerning their intention to create a joint enterprise. It would develop robot-manipulators for extreme conditions. Many Western firms are also ready to send their own vehicles into the zone. Free of charge, just so they can say to the world that they worked in Chernobyl.

The enterprise is not sitting there waiting for the next accident. It is earning money. The enterprise's second but also a major task is to take blocks of nuclear power stations out of operation. Academician P.L. Kapitsa thought that burning radioactive slag was the most difficult task of nuclear energy engineering. And a nuclear station that has served its time is also "nuclear waste." Some specialists assert that taking a station apart is just as difficult as building one. Can you imagine what it means to disassemble an AES? This, let us say, is the simplest means: "take the used fuel from the reactor, pour out the radioactive heat bearer, turn off all systems, and monitor the atmosphere within the premises where the reactor is housed." And then—wait. About 50 years or maybe 100. Of course, as they say, other variants are possible. But so far we have neither the basic science nor the production for this. Each year there will be more jobs of disassembling stations—next in line are the Beloyarskaya, the Novovorenezhskaya.... Experts think that in the next 30 years about 350 nuclear power stations will be shut down in the world.

And the zone ITSELF? What will happen to it? They are suggesting that we leave it as it is. They say that nature is stronger than man, and she will take care of it herself. Perhaps, but one asks how long it will take her to purify this region? And others think: everything on the other side of the barbed wire must be returned to life. After all, this is not alien land, it is not nobody's—it belongs to you and me.

The Kombinat production association, the organization in charge here, takes care of the land in the 30-mile zone. Complete decontamination—this is what is needed. Only after that will it be possible to set up experiments and raise industrial crops. They have cut down the "reddish" forest next to the station and planted young trees. Trees are also growing on all the land where the contamination is higher than 80 curies per square kilometer. These fields have been taken out of agricultural circulation. To cut everything down and bury thousands of cubic meters of timber in burial grounds is not good business, but the trees here are the main accumulators of radionuclides. Scientists say that if they are purified from the roots, branches and needles, inside, then they can be processed.

Such technologies exist, but it takes advanced production expertise and almost sterile conditions. The minute you move it the timber can be contaminated. It is difficult work, but advantageous. They think that processing the timber would bring in about 120 million.

Today the zone is an immense metal dump. Dirty machines, structures, equipment. Kombinat has begun to create a joint enterprise cleaning and processing metal items.

Rural buildings are becoming dilapidated. The grass is growing through the asphalt. Small trees are growing through the balconies in the Pripyat area. They need a yard man to keep all this in order. The garbage must be buried, but where?

In the commentarial film "Threshold" made by the Kiev Dovzhenko Movie Studio with the participation of the TsSDF [Central Studio for Documentary Films] there are frames where machines kill machines. A metal "rhinoceros" occasionally visits a bus, and in a flash—instead of a bus there is a flat cake. Then there are the same measured movements, and in a moment there is another pancake. A herd of vehicles dies out before our eyes. And the "rhinoceros," having dug a shallow hole, shoves all the flat cakes, unhurriedly tramples on them, and that is all—it is as though they had never been there. Many graveyards have been built like this, on the run, get the garbage—radioactive!—out of our sight as quickly as possible.

In the zone they intend to construct an enterprise for processing wastes—both new ones and those that are buried in the temporary graveyards. The republic council of ministers has supported the idea. The Ministry of Atomic Power is not against it. The funds have already been approved and specialists are being recruited. Of course the zone cannot get by without such a plant. But at a meeting of the labor collective of the administration for dosimetric control with the leadership of the Kombinat association it was learned that the plant would serve all of the Ukraine. Does this not mean that they will begin to ship wastes from all nuclear energy stations of the republic here? The zone is contaminated to begin with. Can it stand an additional load? Is this not why there are also people in favor of the idea of leaving everything in the zone the way it is now? Then it would be easier to bury the new wastes as well.

If we have the right to leave the zone the way it is for our posterity and ship quite unsafe wastes there, this means that our children will have the right to think: if what happened in Chernobyl happens somewhere else it will not be so bad; it will just mean another zone, that is all. A zone.... But for someone it was a home, like the one where we feel a sense of community. Here the hero of "Threshold" sings: "We have lost this home forever."

Is it really forever?

Slavutich

At the station they are removing the concrete and asphalt again. So that there will be no extra dirt. Now when going from the AES to Slavutich you have to change clothes several times, and also at the halfway point, at the boundary of the 30-kilometer zone, you have to transfer from one electric train to another. All this strictness is in the name of cleanliness, to make the new city, the one built to replace Pripyat, safe from contamination with radionuclides.

Slavutich grew up in the middle of the neighboring forest. It is laid out in the precise blocks found in the Baltic area. One sees Ukrainian paintings and hears Georgian melodies. It is a beautiful city—there is no doubt. But it is not only because of its beauty that it is called the city of the future. Here they actually think about man. In each region there is a store and a consumer service point. There is enough room for all the children in the kindergartens and schools, and they do not have 40 in every classroom. And anyone can engage in sports. There are physical culture and sports complexes in all the microrayons. True, the first of these was turned over for the Mebel store. Nobody complained. There was a flood of newcomers. They had to furnish their apartments. And when the newcomers are taken care of the complex will be returned to the sports activists.

Otherwise the city is like any other. And it has the usual problems. And many of them have been solved by the departments themselves, without consulting the people. And someone has figured out that the men go to the AES and the women do what sociologists call town service. They made their decisions, recorded them—and that was over and done with; it is as though there were no problems.

But it turned out quite the opposite. There are enough teachers and doctors too, and somehow they manage to staff consumer services. But people have not come to work in trade and municipal services. Especially men are needed. Letters come and there is nobody to distribute them. And you cannot find an attendant to work in the hospital anywhere. There are no apartments for them—they were not planned.

What will happen to the city in 10 years? What will the people do when the nuclear station has served its time? Will the specialists not have to leave Slavutich in search of new jobs? And will tomorrow's graduates return here, which is now home for them?

Slavutich still feels like an appendage to the nuclear plant, its bedroom. If they do not start today to think about the future, if they do not develop a specific infrastructure, the city might become merely a stopping place for the majority of its residents, a hotel where they can stay for a couple of years. What kind of feeling being the master, of being in one's own nest, is this?

The new city means also those people who bore the burden of Chernobyl. True, very few of them came to the city. A few more than 50—of the almost 5,000 who are now working at the station. In essence it was necessary to create new collective, taking 2-3 people from each of several nuclear power stations.

Orders are posted at the nuclear power station. They are all alike. "Because of the refusal to move, the allotted apartment has been cancelled." Only the names and positions vary. All these people must look for new jobs—not at the station.

Of course I understand that the AES cannot work on watch shifts forever. This is uneconomical and unsafe. I understand that there are real problems with housing in Kiev and that the people from Pripyat have taken more than 8,000 apartments. But they deserve them. So let them keep these apartments and in Slavutich give them housing at work—so that they can live there while they are working at the AES. Many of them are almost ready for a pension. What will they do in Slavutich then? But the departments have decided for themselves how others should live. Many suggestions from the labor collective were not taken into account when they adopted the decree on the policy for resettlement....

Aneliya and Others

Murchik jumps on the couch and snuggles up. Nelya is getting over the fact that the pies were not baked. She usually treats Vanya, her husband, to them three times a week, but yesterday she was poring over her books—and there was nothing for tea.

I met Aneliya Perkovskaya almost 3 years ago. At that time she was secretary of the Pripyat All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] city party committee [gorkom]. During the time of the accident she traveled through the zone making arrangements for children to stay in pioneer camps. She drove herself day and night until she finally collapsed. After she got out of the hospital they hired her at the Kiev Komsomol oblast party committee [obkom] and gave her an apartment in Irpen, a suburb of Kiev. And it began....

She did not have time to move in—she was always traveling on business. And when she found time to do it, it turned out that now she had to take another apartment that was not as nice. Her previous one was taken by people who were quicker. She moved herself and then reported to the executive committee [ispolkom]—the chairman would not see her.

And in the obkom they hinted to her from time to time: the press is writing a lot about her (were there no other heroes, or what?), and she was taking on too much, making harsh judgments about others' actions.... In a word, she had to find another job. By herself. Nobody could help. There was no room in the school in Irpen. She went to the city department of public education. They hired her as an inspector.

She got married. Vanya was working at the station. Therefore she moved to Slavutich.

There in the city department of public education they greeted her cautiously. "Are you on the general waiting list for work? No? Then wait." She was willing to be a young pioneer leader or an educator. Time passed and no position became available. And one night when she could not sleep she suddenly understood—what am I waiting for? What am I doing at the city public education department? In the morning she was ready to go and see the people who hold vending stalls. And she would have if her doorbell had not rung: come to the school—we shall see.

"You know, the easiest days were those difficult days in May of 86," she told me, barely audibly, glancing at Murchik.

She now teaches 30 hours, with the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades.

No, she does not want any awards, any medals, or any privileges for her Chernobyl days—she just wants an ordinary life. So many times she has heard whispers, and her friends have too: these Chernobyl people will go to Slavutich and leave us "dirty" apartments—what shall we do? And so many times she has been crushed by indifference—she no longer knows how she regained an interest in life.

Nelya asked me not to write about her. But I cannot let her stories remain in her notebook. Because I saw how she worked in the zone in'86, how people were waiting for her everywhere, how she warmed despairing hearts and inspired hope.

The society was ready to pay its heroes at that moment: with honors, bonuses, and promises. But the fire is dying out, the storm is subsiding, and the obstructions are being shoved away—and our heroes, pressing forward, are beginning to bother some people. They are superfluous because they remind them: everyone is to blame for the fact that they had to sacrifice themselves.

The civilization of a society is above all the social protection of humans. From random occurrences. From the possibility of being forgotten. From indifference.

New homes, schools, and entire villages for the people who had to move—these are excellent. And the billions spent on cleaning up after the accident are worthy of admiration. And the new scientific research institutes and laboratories working on the problems of the zone are also. But what do they mean if an old woman from Oksana does not have enough wood in her hut to start a fire, and the 10-year-old Aleshka Sergiyenko has not been seen by a single physician since the accident, and the city residents learn from the central newspapers about the "holes" next to Slavutich (the eastern one has already been decontaminated and they have cut down the trees there, and the western one is being fenced off)....

We have many problems. With medicines, with medical service, and with rural construction. And we are still not making decisions publicly, consulting with the people, with the entire world, with each individual, and listening to their opinions and conclusions.

I understand that the majority of the problems of the zone are typical; one encounters them at every step, everywhere. But they should not exist here. The people of the zone have gone through and lost too much. Too much energy and health, too much public money, our money, has been invested here. Each kopeck, each cubic meter of timber, each ampule of medicine that is in short supply should be used efficiently, so that it will not end up in the black market, does not lie around for years in the warehouses, and is not simply lost.... And another thing: hope and faith are killed by the silence of those who should be speaking—in a meaningful, well substantiated, honest way, not so much out of the duty associated with their high positions as out of the duty that comes from their party conscience; speaking with the people, answering all their simple and difficult questions. Only this way will we be able to prove to everyone who has gone through the zone, who has lived in the zone, who is working there now, that our society needs them, that we cannot do without them, that without them we shall not survive.

We are all indebted to these people. Not only because they have experienced more, because we are all "birds of a feather"....

Instead of an Afterword

...I was treated to marinated mushrooms. My friends gathered them last summer near Kiev. "Did we measure their radioactivity? Why should we measure it! Everybody is gathering them and nothing has happened."

My university teacher lives in a dacha in this same area. Last summer he needed a pit for something. He rented an excavator. They dug one shovelful, and then another and there was a grinding sound. The looked down: there

was a mine that had been there since the war. They called the military engineers. They arrived with dosimeters. At the same time they also measured the old raspberry bushes. They had to cut them down at the roots. Flint, his hunting dog, who had been wandering loose through these raspberry bushes all summer, by fall was covered with mange....

And Sasha Bocharov, another Chernobyl hero of mine—he was secretary of the station Komsomol committee that summer—has a pain in his arm. He was hanging a mirror on the wall of his new apartment and could not hold it—it slid down. It cut a vein. They performed an operation. It seemed that his hand survived but it still bothered him. He went to the doctor again: "You just do not want to work; I know you Chernobyl people." When they took an x-ray they found a 2-centimeter piece of glass under the skin. What miracle saved Bocharov?...

Chernobyl is also in pain, as though from a piece of glass.

Who will remove it from our hearts so as not to wound our souls and still leave us alive.

Concern Expressed Over Lax Arms Storage Policies

PM1004135189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 89 Second Edition p 6

[A. Chernenko article: "Weapons. How Pistols and Submachineguns Are Falling Into Bandits' Hands"]

[Text] I flicked through newspaper files and, understandably alarmed, fell to pondering the facts. Virtually two-thirds of the criminal reports or features say that the criminals were armed—not just with Finnish knives or sawn-off shotguns manufactured from sporting guns. Pistols, submachineguns, and grenades are increasingly to be found in criminal investigation files. That in a country where the carrying and keeping of firearms is prohibited?

From a USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] report. Two criminals shot an Adzhar Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet deputy in the stomach 26 October 1988. ...December 1988, citizen Zhelobayeva was mugged. The criminals were arrested. A submachinegun was taken from them. ...A criminal shot his victim with a pistol in the settlement of Verkhnebakanskiy 15 February 1989.

I am by no means trying to "play on readers' nerves." The total openness of our statistics gives grounds for feeling uncomfortable: The increase in the crime rate—namely in crime involving violence, moreover—is incontrovertible. However hard the truth may be, it is a reality necessitating most active, uncompromising, and resolute action. A democratic society needs guarantees and protection against the people who are continuing to impudently and shamelessly propagate unlawful force under cover of restructuring processes.

Recently carrying out a successful operation to neutralize a dangerous gang, staffers from a Moscow criminal investigation subunit discovered their base. Even Moscow Criminal Investigations Department aces who have been around a bit gasped: The gang had an arsenal capable of meeting the requirements of a squad of frontline intelligence officers. Pistols, a mortar, grenades, and large-caliber combat ammunition. Where had all this come from? One would have thought that the registration marks could have indicated how the weapons had fallen into the criminals' hands. Someone should be strictly punished for negligent storage of these weapons.

Let us turn once again to USSR MVD reports in order to understand the principle behind the functioning of the "weapon supply" channel.

March 1989, Podrostki City, A. Biryukov and Ye. Vaytikunis stole "several" antiaircraft shells (more precisely—four whole cases!). An astounding incident, one would have thought. But a day went by, then another, and the unit simply "failed to wash its dirty linen" outside its super-vigilant restricted facility. The robbery only became public after A. Biryukov tried to unseal a shell and it exploded....

There is a very direct connection between the first and second incidents. Even a fleeting analysis of the incident involving the use of firearms showed that gross negligence on the part of the people responsible for storing them, who often hush up their disappearance, was at the bottom of it.

Statistics show that, first, the Army and, second, republic internal security organizations are the source of the "supply." Third, clandestine production (both at home and under factory conditions), and finally smuggling. But loss of weapons from troop subunits is the most active source.

Seven Makarov-system pistols, 32 magazines, and 500 cartridges have been stolen. A medium machinegun was stolen from a troop unit. Yet, note, this unit did not issue a report at the proper time regarding this scandalous theft.... Nor did a number of other subunits. What might have happened had it not been for the criminal investigation services?

I would like to concentrate my attention on the following. With the thieves who stole into these units it is clearly a question of people who "forgot" their obligations and their troop and command duty and who are responsible for guard duty and organizing subunits' protection.'

It was one thing when Private Zhuravlev left his post with a submachinegun and 700 cartridges and, on his return to barracks, opened fire. That incident can be attributed to his personal qualities. It is another thing when 1,800 cartridges are stolen from a unit.

An attempt to find the names of the officials responsible for this in MVD archives proved unsuccessful. Strange secrecy if you bear in mind the threat posed by such slipshod behavior. (The editorial office has information on many troop units where the aforementioned incidents have occurred).

I remember our caustic commander, who personally checked the daily detail's knowledge of their duties. I remember how pedantic political officer Lieutenant Captain Yevgeniy Menshik was in demanding that we 18-year old seamen had a thorough knowledge of the rules of guard duty. I remember my assignment to a division the summer before last when I saw with my own eyes soldiers returning from absence without leave calmly climbing over the fence and passing a few meters from the posted guard. How deformed is people's sense of responsibility becoming—people who have been entrusted with combat service?

Situations could sometimes seem quite fantastic were it not for the fact that we are talking about such a dangerous subject that could cost a man's life. In the heat of passion a female republic internal security worker did not notice a calculating "Don Juan" with several convictions, whom she had allowed into the restricted facility, draw her revolver out of its holster.... A seemingly sensible militiaman dropped in on an attractive widow and awoke without his service weapon and, incidentally, without his new uniform.... Three gallant soldiers quite recently, in March 1989, left a temporary stove unsupervised and en route explosives began to emit smoke.... A mortar was stolen from an armored personnel carrier.... A deserter calmly took a submachinegun with a large stock of ammunition from a unit in the Crimea. (Only a successfully organized search—not by the Army but by the chief of the Crimean Internal Affairs Administration and his subordinates in Yevpatoriya—was able to prevent a dreadful crime).

Thus, reading these documents, I established the names of the militiamen who encountered a lethal bullet and the names of the disarmed bandits, but I never encountered the names and posts of those who were at the bottom of these incidents and who allowed the criminals to get hold of the weapons. Who in fact indirectly share responsibility with the murderers.... I do not think that the military prosecutor's office should not keep these matters hushed up, and it is shameful for the Army press to keep silent by alluding to classified information.

In my opinion, the mother of one internationalist soldier lodged what was a scandalous complaint. After fighting in Afghanistan, her son handed in his bulletproof vest without a receipt, came home, registered at the local military commissariat, and received a document from which it emerged that...the full cost of the "lost property" would be withheld from him. That is to say the cost of this bulletproof vest. I will not go into the moral aspect of this document now. I am now talking about the correlation between the degree of responsibility. On the one hand you have anonymous culpability for the theft of weapons while on the other bureaucratic chicanery that overtakes a man even on the battlefield.

A man who has gotten hold of weapons or taken responsibility—by virtue of the specific nature of his duties or work—for storing weapons is in a special position. In a certain sense this is a stressful situation. Yet the work of rolling mill operator, gas boiler stoker, biologist working with virus strains, chemist, or power engineering specialist is equally special. Yet it would not occur to any of the latter to "take off" or allow a casual acquaintance to touch a test tube carrying the AIDS virus. And when something of the sort happens we find a Chernobyl or "Nakhimova" drama....

But why does a professional who has permitted negligence ultimately find himself behind bars, while a professional who is responsible for an area storing weapons sometimes escapes with a mild fright, even though his negligence has the same bitter result—death?

I repeat: I read a whole pile of documents regulating the life of "arms and the man." One would have thought that every eventuality had been provided for. But it does not work like that, as we can see. To be more precise, it does not work like that everywhere. So thousands of weapons are on the loose in the country and every gunbarrel threatens to maim or kill someone.

"Are criminal and administrative responsibility equivalent to the bitter fruits of irresponsibility? I asked A. Dobrynin, senior investigator for particularly important cases at the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Prosecutor's Office, who is now conducting one of the bandit arsenal cases.

"I am a practical specialist, and that is why I won't assess the extent of the punishment. I think that the question lies elsewhere: The main thing is to ensure that no incident or investigation of this kind of crime is limited solely to the thief or the arms buyer. Everyone who bears responsibility for storing these weapons or creating the conditions whereby such weapons are manufactured in secret should be answerable before the law. At present this is, unfortunately, not the case in practice. At least, precedents are rare. It is time to sound the alarm."

One can hardly fail to agree with that. The price is too high....

AES Visit Proposed to Allay Safety Concerns

18220092 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Apr 89 p 1

[Article by Yu. Antropov: "Excursion to an AES"]

[Text] After the Chernobyl catastrophe, people in the neighborhood of nuclear power stations are particularly worried. This concern was expressed at a news conference on measures for guaranteeing safety at nuclear

electric power stations [AES's] which the Kursk party obkom held. The public was not reassured by the assertions of USSR First Deputy Minister of Nuclear Energy L. Voronin, First Deputy Chairiman of the USSR State Committee for Safety in the Nuclear Power Industry V. Sidorenko, and other knowledgeable specialists. Then the idea arose to invite to the AES all those who want to be personally convinced of the safety guarantees. The proverb that a picture is worth 1000 words is very appropriate to this situation.

Bad Conditions Cause Kuzbass Migration

18200290 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Mar 89 p 2

[Article by A. Parshintsev: "Exodus"]

[Text] My land, who has crippled you? Have the Fascist hordes come over you? Has Afghanistan burned you with its fiery wing? Or is it that the grievous woes of Armenia have befallen you? You have been spared the direct impact of these woes, but you have shared the same fate of the country, giving of the last thing you had. Your grief has been different: nature has deposited beneath you uncounted wealth, the entire Mendeleyev periodic table—coal, gold, raw materials for producing cement and aluminum, mercury, zeolites, uranium ores. However, without perceiving your main wealth yet, you were violated, my land, so that both nature and the existence of man himself are threatened. May stern rationalists forgive me for this emotional outburst, but it is very difficult to subordinate yourself to cool reason when a unique world is dying in front of you.

My fellow traveler on a plane, a middle-aged Siberian woman, narrated quietly:

"Those from our settlement settled down in Zaporozhye. A friend of my husband who left a year ago let us know that a house is for sale next to them. I was not very hot about moving; besides, my husband is a native of the Kuzbass, and it is a pity to abandon your native land. However, we went to give it a look. Our fellow [ex-] Kuzbass residents gathered, from our settlement of Kedrovka, and from other localities in Kemerovo Oblast. There are many of them there. They took us from one house to another, showed us their own vineyards.... Can you imagine bunches of grapes this size right in front of your porch? In the morning, they would sweep windfall apricots from the footpaths with a broom. Small streets in the outskirts of Zaporozhye are quiet, and there is a sea of greenery. Something in me gave way. I understood that we are not masters but rather temporaries in this Siberia of ours. We have cut over the taiga, raked up the land, and destroyed small rivers. Our cities and workers' settlements are sort of in moon craters. Now we are beginning to understand that we've done the wrong thing... However, we may not live to see when everything becomes different. That is when we decided: life is short, we are moving."

The woman fell silent as she thought and added, as if for herself, in order to become firmer in her conviction: "All of those who are gone do not regret this. They say that only then they felt like they are people. I think myself: what is there to miss? We are used to any work. They say that the Siberians are appreciated everywhere...."

This "what is there to miss?" hit me hard. Indeed, there is nothing, except for the industrial landscape with its smoking and fuming smokestacks. No matter how we try to argue hypocritically that our life was intense in Stalin's times as well, and that we tried to do something under Brezhnev, we cannot escape from ourselves: what was created was harmful. Now we are leaving, fleeing as if we were criminals, from what is our handiwork.

However, it is hardly fair to blame my fellow traveler, friends and comrades, or just acquaintances who have left the Kuzbass at different times, particularly in recent years. I have happened to meet my fellow Kuzbass people virtually everywhere. There are entire communities of them living in Moldavia, in the vicinity of Kherson, in the Stavropol area. Mining specialists who have in their time graduated from the Kuzbass Technical University and gained experience at the mines of Prokopyevsk, Kiselevsk and other mining towns are eagerly taken in in the Donbass.

There is a peculiar human community in Kemerovo Oblast which has evolved over the last 50 years, consisting not only of local people, but also of exiles, strangers, and those who have done time. Many have settled in on this land, but a considerable segment believes that it is temporary. The absence of solid social infrastructure, customs, and traditions has facilitated the estrangement of forces; individual voices in defense of the land were easily suppressed by the administrative system. Regional concerns were resolved by the proteges of the center, for whom the Kuzbass became a reliable stepping stone for moving up. It was very easy to gain a reputation: Make people extract from the land those extra millions of tons of coal or iron ore, or erect yet another fuming smokestack, while disregarding human woes and suffering.

An unambiguous policy was pursued with regard to the region—take out more raw materials and reduce outlays for amenities for the people to a minimum. Now we can observe a unique phenomenon: The share of industry in the gross social product of the oblast is approximating 90 percent! In the availability of housing, the oblast is ranked only the 42d in the RSFSR, the availability of schools—the 70th, the availability of medical facilities—the 66th, and so on. The investment by state enterprises in the non-productive sphere in the Kuszbass per 10,000 population grew over the last 17 years from 737,000 to 1,140,000 rubles, whereas in the West Siberian region it increased from 881,000 to 2,722,000 rubles.

How can this phenomenon be reconciled—poverty and the uncounted wealth? Can we blame for anything yet another family reaching for more decent existence?

Unfortunately, scientists of the oblast are not working on the problem of migration, and this is why a firm conviction developed that there is nothing tragic about it; a natural process is under way: some leave, others come.

Is this indeed so? No, it is not a regular process that is happening, but a mass flight from the Kuzbass. Is it natural that over the last 7 years 803,000 persons have left the oblast—a number equal to the population of the two largest cities, Kemerovo and Prokopyevsk? Three or four 7-year cycles like that—and you might say that all the faces around you are new. Failing to see the phenomenon behind the fact means to hide your head in the sand and cover up the seriousness of the situation, bringing down new troubles on the region.

Out of the huge tangle of problems responsible for the flight I will highlight several of the most important ones, suggested by meeting people and talking to them.

V. Khodykin, a miner from Prokopyevsk, told me: "What have I earned after three decades of work at the 'Kapitalnaya' mine? There are scars all over my body, as if on the battlefield. If it were not for my wife, a clerical employee of the militia, we would still be wandering from one rented hole in the wall to the next. She was allotted an apartment rather than me, a miner. After all, it is I, the man, who is responsible for the welfare of the family."

The facts gathered several years ago by Candidate of Economic Sciences I. Povarich show that dissatisfaction with housing conditions is one of the leading causes of migration. Here are the statistics for the coal industry: A young man coming to the mine and getting married will be allotted an apartment in 12.5 years. This is an average. There are coal enterprises where the waiting list is much longer! At present, 62,000 persons, or one miner in three, are on the mine waiting list for housing. With the rate of housing construction beingextremely low, nobody is in a position to say when the waiting list is going to "fizzle out." V. Kalabin, a representative of the city of Mezhdurechensk, said in the forum of one of the sessions of the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies: "It has become an erroneous rule that industrial enterprises are built without service and cultural facilities. Fifteen years ago, the 'Raspadskaya,' the largest mine in the world, was commissioned without housing. At present, the same is happening with the TsOF [Central Coal Dressing Plant] 'Raspadskaya.' In our city, 906 children cannot be placed at day care centers and nurseries. I am certain that the Ministry of Coal Industry which holds sway in the affairs of the Kuzbass would be happy beyond description if only we learn how to live and rear children in bear caves!"

While classifying the housing problem as one of the most significant in the process of migration, hardly any of the scientists would venture to state quite confidently that by solving it the Kuzbass would retain the population. According to the data of the Siberian Division of the VASKhNIL [V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences], in Kemerovo Oblast, there are one-quarter fewer specialists with college educations than is the average for the RSFSR. As it is, the specialists are not the ones to be discriminated against in housing. Why are they also leaving the area?

Says the citizen of Novokuznetsk L. Korchuganova: "My husband and I are engineers. After we graduated from college, we opted for the Kuzbass: We heard a lot about this corner of the Earth where exotic nature supposedly coexisted beautifully with mighty industry. It may be that somewhere, in the periphery of the Mountain Shoriya, things remain exotic, but here it is just smoke and soot. Our daughter was born weak, she has shortness of breath. The "healthy" Siberian climate was of no use to me and my husband who grew up in the central zone of Russia. We are sick all the time."

Last year, 897,000 tons of harmful substances were released into the atmosphere in Novokuznetsk. Life expectancy here is below that for the entire country. The incidence of some groups of diseases exceeds the all-union level—these are diseases of the eyes, respiratory organs in children, malignant tumors. The incidence of bronchial asthma in the densely populated area of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine is 7.5 times higher than in a control rural area. Infant mortality remains at a stable high level; the leading cause is inborn deformity, a consequence of air pollution.

There was a time when the citizens of Kuznetsk took pride in their metallurgical giant. However, by now the giant has become decrepit, and decisions concerning its fundamental reconstruction have been made at the highest level. Yet, they are not in a hurry to eliminate ecologically harmful production lines. Alarmed voices of the inhabitants fall on the deaf ears of the ministries.

Here is one more reason for the personnel drain. I heard about it from Sergey Skripko, a highly skilled worker: "I heard that in Siberia you could make good money. Having lived here, I have become convinced that these are just fairy tales. The 15 percent of the Siberian bonus are eaten up by the income tax, whereas all dues are paid based on the entire quota. Spending for winter and spring clothing claims a large proportion of the salary. What if you have a family on top of that? So, the quick Siberian ruble is nothing but an appearance...."

As the citizens of the Kuzbass see it, social inequality is being artificially introduced in their region: citizens of the oblast living in the same climatic conditions are divided into two categories. One is given the Siberian bonus of 15 percent, whereas the other (miners)—that of 25 percent. The fallacy is seen with, as they say, the naked eye: The mines are overstaffed, and at other enterprises their is a shortage of labor. One of the mine

directors complained: "Nobody wants to be a construction worker. So, I am forced to enter a construction worker in the books as a miner. What am I to do? We've got to do construction!"

The upsetting of the inner proportion in the distribution of labor resources, and a massive outflow of skilled workers and specialists, have put the oblast in a very complicated situation. The volume of production increases at a dizzying rate, whereas there is virtually no population growth: in 10 years, between 1975 and 1985, it grew only by 6.6 percent. The main source of its growth, natural increase, has fallen sharply: in 1981, it stood at 8 per 1,000 population and in 1985, at 5.4. This is the lowest statistic in the West Siberian region.

"Hello, Pavel! I came early to work today, and the idea of writing to you occurred to me immediately. There is gas, fog, and cold, primarily the gas: It is a crematorium, a killer. Please, Pavel, understand that you cannot live in this colonial area. You cannot. It makes no sense. You only live once, and it is very important where you do it. The point is for you to abandon the thought of eventually returning here. You cannot give birth or rear children here. The ecological, physical, ethical, and esthetic atmosphere is such that doing the latter would be criminal. Be more persistent, Pavel, and settle down. Thus far, it seems to me that you constantly have Kemerovo in the back of your mind as something to fall back on. My son, forget about this city which is not worthy of an intelligent person...."

I got this letter at the archive of the oblast newspaper, and thought for a long time about the spiritual tragedy of a mother who is forced to to driveher son away from his native home, from herself. The lines of this parental letter reveal in all its breadth the cruel crisis which has befallen the citizens of Kemerovo Oblast.

Co-op To House Foreigners in Homes Cleared

18000765 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Apr 89 p 13

[Unattributed article: "Cooperative 'Please!'?—Please!"]

[Text] A suggestion was made in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Since there is a shortage of hotels in our cities, why should we not create a cooperative for housing foreign tourists, the members of which would temporarily put up foreign visitors in their apartments ("Take the Hard Currency!", 20 April 1988)? Our readers supported this idea in unison, and recognized that a cooperative hotel for foreign tourists would promote "people's diplomacy." In addition, it would provide for currency proceeds.

As has already been reported, the Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Tourism V. Pavlov took a favorable stand on the concept. What does the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs think about it? It had to say its weighty word. After much consideration (this is not a simple question!) Deputy Minister I. Shilov finally said it:

"The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs supports the proposal on housing foreign tourists in subleased residential space made in the article 'Take the Hard Currency!'. In the process, Soviet tourist organizations should house foreign tourists in private residences, taking into account the Rules for the Sojourn of Foreign Citizens in the USSR.

The introduction of the new form of services to foreign tourists would comply with our obligations entailed by the Final Act of the Vienna meeting of states—participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

Thus, there are no obstacles at all to setting up cooperatives similar to the "Please!" cooperative.

Economic

Joint-Stock Consultancy Companies Advocated

PM1004092589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 89 Second Edition p 4

[Yu. Bulakh, candidate of economic sciences, article: "Trading on an Equal Footing. Restructuring of Foreign Economic Ties"]

[Text] Enumerating the sources of the Russian state's glory, well-being, and prosperity, M.V. Lomonosov mentioned the "mutual contacts between our internal surpluses and far-off peoples via the merchants." The significance of foreign trade as a source of economic prosperity has become even more weighty these days.

That is why the 27th CPSU Congress elaborated a new concept for the organization of foreign economic ties. A management mechanism had to be created on the basis of the decentralization of foreign economic activity and export stimulus.

However, it is well known that uncontrolled decentralization leads to anarchy and loss of stability in economic development and foreign trade. Capitalist countries vigorously employ various means of economic and administrative control to neutralize these adverse consequences. As of 7 March 1989 the Soviet Union has introduced comparable measures of state control. The following are being introduced for people involved in foreign economic ties: compulsory registration, declaration of import and export consignments to customs organs, the granting of licenses for commercial transactions in individual state goods, restrictions on consultancy activity, temporary restrictions on the export and import of individual goods and services to countries and

groups of countries when economic and political conditions so dictate, and the cessation of operations in the case of unscrupulous competition or detriment to the state's interests.

The aforementioned measures prevent our national wealth from being squandered and individuals from getting rich through speculation and put an end to the destructive, uncontrolled processes that had begun to appear in Soviet exporters' and importers' foreign economic activity.

At the same time the new control procedure contains definite contradictions. Thus, for instance, conditions still exist allowing the interests of sector ministries and union republics to clash when resolving matters relating to the sale of licensed goods. The categorical ban on consultancy operations for cooperatives and joint enterprises is hardly reasonable either. Because there are many cases in real life when such operations prove very beneficial to society.

Although the creation of a new mechanism for managing foreign economic ties is nearing completion, it is now perfectly clear that it still rates low on efficiency and is not justifying the hopes pinned on it.

You do not have to search far for examples. The absolute year-on-year total of imported equipment awaiting installation has frozen at the pre-restructuring level of R5 billions' worth of foreign currency—which indicates that the process of irrational expenditure of the country's hard-currency income is still continuing. In the last 4 years our annual exports of fuel and raw materials have fallen by R7 billion in foreign-currency equivalent owing to the unfavorable situation on the world market.

Although the rate of restructuring of foreign economic ties outstripped the progress of the radical economic reform, as commodity-money relations develop within the country's economy the new management mechanism should be expected to reveal more fully the potential invested in it, and this will have a beneficial effect on the volume and structure of our commodity turnover with other countries.

However, Soviet exporters are now beginning to encounter a number of other objective difficulties in resolving this task.

The acute shortage of professional cadres and the poor conditions for the organization of commercial work in the provinces must be ranked first among these obstacles. At present our economy has at its disposal a very small group of experienced professional foreign traders who can conduct negotiations with capitalist firms' representatives on equal terms.

A few years ago stormy debates took place in our country regarding the advisability of transferring foreign trade associations to the jurisdiction of ministries and departments. The leaders of these organizations assured the government that in resolving the issue in this way they would guarantee a considerable increase in exports and hard-currency income. We believed them, but to no avail. Sectoral bureaucratism proved no better than the bureaucratism of the former Ministry of Foreign Trade. There was no miracle.

The decentralization of foreign economic ties led to substantial growth in the apparatus employed in the sphere of foreign economic ties. The number of foreign economic associations, firms, companies, consortiums, and other organizations snowballed. Given our people's love of collectivism, large detachments of specialists were sent on business trips abroad. Ten advisers were now needed where previously one or two experienced professionals had managed to resolve a problem.

The restructuring of foreign economic work did not, unfortunately, affect the practice of obtaining and paying off foreign credits. The state continues to bear full responsibility for paying off these credits. Enterprises that obtained equipment, raw materials, and semimanufactures using these credits are not involved in defraying the debts. It is considered incontrovertible that the state pays for them with oil and gold. Why create a specialized export production unit, and why fray one's nerves competing with people producing comparable goods across the ocean? In vain do we express surprise that imported equipment operates less productively at our enterprises than in capitalist countries and produces low-quality goods. Our enterprises simply have no economic need for it.

The experience of capitalist countries and a number of socialist countries shows that multi-function joint-stock consultancy companies in the form of "trading houses" provide the best service in the sphere of foreign economic ties. These organizations arose in Japan more than 100 years ago, when the country opened its doors to the outside world after centuries of self-isolation. When the Japanese saw that they had terribly few people who spoke foreign languages and who knew about commercial affairs and currency operations, they decided to gather all their specialists together and created highly skilled consultancy firms ("trading houses"), competing with one another. Since then there has been a profound division of labor in Japan in foreign trade and production which has relieved industrialists of the burden of selling their goods and enabled them to concentrate their attention on matters of economic development. At present nine "trading houses" are responsible for more than 60 percent of Japan's commodity turnover. Their commodity list includes 10,000-20,000 named products.

In addition to concluding contracts, they provide their clients will an entire range of necessary services: credit, insurance, transport and dispatch services, marketing

studies, information gathering on the world market situation, and so on. "Trading houses" have their own missions in more than 100 of the world's countries and the most sophisticated communications system. For instance, the Mitsui "trading house" has a communications system at its fingertips second only in terms of data capacity to the Pentagon's.

Japanese industrialists reckon that it is considerably more advantageous to use the services of these consultancies rather than create their own sales network. Japanese experience of providing industrial and agricultural producers with a full range of services has been actively copied in other countries (the United States, Britain, China, Hungary, and others).

Considering our country's vast territory, the large number of existing and potential producers of export output, the acute shortage of specialists, and the population's lack of entrepreneurial and marketing skills, it is also advisable for us to utilize Japanese experience and do everything to stimulate the creation of multi-function joint-stock companies—"trading houses." These organizations must be completely independent and released from the diktat of "foreign traders" from sectoral ministries and departments, otherwise their work will be rapidly formalized and bureaucratized. Creating "trading houses" should not restrict small consultancy organizations' right to exist because, as a rule, they initiate the movement of new commodities into the market.

Eliminating the defective system of defraying our state's credit obligations could have a favorable effect on the state of our exports. Enterprises that have obtained imported equipment from such credits must wholly or partially bear the burden of paying off state debts.

Our country makes very poor use of the reserve of hard-currency income formed by internal exports, that is the sale of goods and services to foreigners and Soviet citizens. In Poland the total hard-currency income from this is nearing $1 billion; in Bulgaria it is close to the overall total of hard currency earned from the export of machinery and equipment. In the last few years we have rendered internal exports so rigid and regulated that potential clients have lost interest in spending currency on the Soviet Union's territory. Our financial and banking income has dropped as a result. I think that we need to do away as soon as possible with this unreasonable self-torture and create the most favorable conditions for people who wish to spend their currency in our country. This will hardly provoke criticism among our population if we channel hard-currency revenue from internal exports into financing our purchases abroad of the medicines and medical equipment that are in acutely short supply for ordinary hospitals and pharmacies or for other social needs.

A number of Soviet press articles show signs of nostalgia for the time when the former Ministry of Foreign Trade's foreign trade associations held the monopoly on our country's foreign economic ties with the outside world. This monopoly in effect gave us definite advantages in haggling over export and import prices. However, people forget that the lack of competition gave rise to bureaucratism and upset relations among the trade bosses—the industrial enterprises and foreign trade intermediary—and stifled people's entrepreneurial spirit and initiative.

World experience convincingly shows that notwithstanding all its negative aspects competition allows society to develop and make scientific and technical progress.

Agricultural

Article Views RSFSR Seasonal Potato Shortage

18270083 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Mar 89 p 1

[Article by V. Ponarina: "Oh, Potatoes; In the Mirror of Statistics"]

[Text] Nature shows many signs of spring. The townspeople have yet another. Like snow disappearing from the streets, potatoes disappear from the shelves. Of course, it isn't the warm sun that's to blame. On the contrary, it's the fall rains, the bumpy roads, and the poor storage life. It is no wonder that in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR], on the average, we don't reach efficient norms of consumption for this product. In fact, very little—in all, 4 kilograms from the allotted 117 kilograms per person in a year. But this average amount is about as significant as an average hospital temperature.

If one is more exacting, that is, more honest, the situation is alarming. The RSFSR State Committee for Statistics [Goskomstat] reports that in Moscow and Leningrad, because low-quality produce arrived for storage and was kept in an unsuitable manner, a minumum of 16 kg of potatoes didn't reach each consumer, as well as 25 and 13 kg of vegetables, respectively.

One might think that there are supply costs for the big cities. Alas! No better is the supply situation at any place in the republic. In the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR], Khabarovsk Kray, and Tyumen Oblast, each city inhabitant last year was short 10-15 kg of potatoes, and 9-16 kg of vegetables. The Agro-industrial Committee did not deliver 18-26 kg each of potatoes to the residents of cold Murmansk and warm Astrakhan.

In short, the level of normal food allowance will not reach 32 autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts. Moreover, losses increased in storage. RSFSR trading organizations have officially written off, and shipped out almost 2 million tonnes of potatoes and fruit and vegetable products as fodder for cattle—a ninth of the volume received. It might have been enough to feed the

populations for a year of such economic areas as the Central Chernozem and the Volga region taken together. Still, there would have remained enough potatoes for the Volga-Vyatska region. These losses are something!

It would have appeared well to store more, but this was not the case. Specifically, in 1988, 11 percent less was stored than in the past, and in 1988 there was more spoilage than in 1987. There are many reasons for this. One of them is the mistaken belief that one should store potatoes in their fresh state. The mir [Russian village community] rejected this misconception long ago. It learned, immediately after the harvest, how to process, and all year long use the dried potato grains for puree or prepare frozen potato patties.

But these are technological deficiences. They can be patched up by paying in gold, or finding some other way to get imported equipment. But really how can deficiences of an organizational nature be patched up? What's more frightening is that our trade isn't concerned with the preservation of fruit and vegetable produce, because it cannot be owned, and one can only keep an eye on it. As any time-server [enjoying position of trust and power], trade doesn't value fruits and vegetables. It has major concerns—supposing the norms for waste and losses which are officially established for fruit and vegetable production were lowered at each stage on the way to the customer.

But trade losses are growing. If they amounted to 9 percent in 1980, in 1988 they were 11 percent. It is not accidental that I remember the year 1980. This was not long ago before the creation of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Production which the people sarcastically nicknamed Minarbus [Watermelon Ministry]. For the first time it was given commercial functions. They remained with the State Agro-industrial Committee [Gosagroprom]. But by now, the people had begun to call it, spitefully, Gosagroprom. How could one not get angry over the fact that there is a shortage of strawberries, pineapple, and potato tubers?

The last plenum of the Central Committee CPSU evaluated the results of the work of Gosagroprom, and made the decision to abolish it. All forms of agriculture are acquiring great independence. Along with perfecting the traditional state system, alternative methods are developing for purchasing, storage, and for trade of fruit and vegetable produce. For as history shows, competition, faster than other stimuli, sparks initiative.

Scientific

Soviet Scientists Plan Test-Tube Fusion Experiment

PM0704142989 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Apr 89 p 11

[Report by science editor Roger Highfield: "Soviet Scientists Aim to Copy 'Sun in Test Tube'"]

[Excerpt] A Russian plan to attempt test-tube fusion was disclosed yesterday during a visit to the Harwell Laboratory in Oxfordshire by two senior Soviet scientists.

Academicians Vitaliy Goldanskiy and V.I. Trefilov, who are accompanying President Gorbachev to Britain, were given a presentation on Harwell's efforts to reproduce the recent "Utah experiment".

In this test-tube experiment, Prof Stan Pons of Utah University and Prof Martin Fleischmann of Southampton University claim to have achieved sustained nuclear fusion at room temperature. Such a breakthrough, if reproduced, could lead to almost unlimited supplies of energy.

Yesterday, the Russians met Dr Ron Bullough, chief scientist of the Atomic Energy Authority, and Prof David Williams, head of Harwell's fusion efforts. Prof Williams said the Russians had not yet attempted test-tube fusion, but were considering doing so.

A Harwell official said: "They were peering into two large tanks containing four fusion cells. They were very interested in the work, and saw almost everything."

Academician Goldanskiy, director of the Institute of Physical Sciences in Moscow, and Academician Trefilov, vice-president of the Ukrainian Academy of Science in Kiev, later visited the Joint European Torus project in Culham, near Oxford, which pursues the conventional approach to fusion. [passage omitted]

'Phobos' Project Discussed at Gagarin Forum

LD1004203189 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unidentified correspondent's video report]

[Text] [Announcer] The traditional Gagarin readings opened in Moscow today.

[Unidentified correspondent] They have started, but not finished. Such has not often happened in recent years. This forum usually brings together the leaders of design offices, works and institutes, scientists involved in the mastery and study of space. Many of them have lived for long years under the imprint of closedness, and indeed their reports, with rare exceptions, resembled press reviews on cosmonautics. Much was said about successes, while the blood and sweat of those people stayed out of the discussion. Today the situation has changed dramatically. The diagrams and facts showed the colossal difficulties which cosmonautics must solve.

(Gleb Yevgeniyevich Lazar-Lozinskiy) the leader of the Molniya Scientific Production Association, has every reason to be proud of the Buran tests, but in his report the main thing is that Buran provided the method for developing designs which should be transferred to all of the country's machine-building. The amount of orders to the scientific production organization for automation of work in various sectors of industry runs into hundreds of millions of rubles.

Roald Zinnurovich Sagdeyev spoke with enormous sadness about the disorganizations and hard interrelations of internal coordination at the early stage of the "Phobos project." Incidentally, today at the readings, all those present learned from the scientists that the second "Phobos" has been lost, like the first one. In a nutshell, the discussion did not end, but the main thing now is that there is not yet a single approved outer space research program, and this will unfailingly lead to lagging behind the world level of research. [video shows Sagdetev addressing conference, other scenes from conference, including pictures of Buran]

[Begin video interview] [Academician V.S. Avduyevskiy] (?In connection with) the sharp discussions which there have been in the press and in the speeches of the people standing as MPs [members of parliament] on matters of spending on space, we decided to hold this year an interim session of our Gargarin readings, in order to discuss all these problems. In connection with the "Phobos" failure, this unusual sort of session came about. Space must get its set budget and it must be utilized to the best effect in order not to damage scientific research or the national economy, and, most importantly, our country's technical level must not fall, but on the contrary, rise.

[Correspondent] But it seems to me that at one time we were so over secretive that now we are starting to reap the fruits of that superfluous secrecy which there used to be.

[Avduyevskiy] Understand that if I am to give my personal viewpoint, then I consider that in general there should be no secret scientific works. Fundamental work should all be open in general, fundamental scientific research. As for applied methodological work, technological work, work on creating new materials, they have the right to be closed from commercial considerations, but, say, not more than 1 or 2 years, or 3 years at the maximum if it is connected with the country's security. Our main shortcoming, of course, was the fact that within the country we made artificial barriers. There is still a price; if all the budgets are published, we shall see that this price, the price of space research will drown in the budgets of other recklessly spent money. [video shows interview in foyer] [end video interview]

Academician Ilin Discusses Chernobyl Fallout

LD0704133989 Moscow World Service in English 0210 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] "Environment and Health" was the subject of a recent session of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Among the topics discussed at the session was the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident of 3 years ago and measures to eliminate the medical and biological consequences of that tragedy. Speaking at the session was Academician Leonid Ilin. He said:

[Begin Ilin recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] We have discussed the radiological consequences of the Chernobyl accident for three groups of the population. The first is the population in the center of European part of the country numbering 75 million adults and 8 million children. The second lives in the territory where the most polluted areas are located, and the third is the population of the so-called strict control zone, where the degree of radioactive fallout of iodine and cesium was the greatest.

The greatest amount of the radioactive rain had fallen in Belorussia, northern Ukraine, and the central regions of the Russian Federation. A so-called national register has been written of all residents of the territories exposed to radiation. For example, the list includes 171,000 residents of Belorussia. Water, fruit, vegetables, and dairy products there are strictly being checked. Unfortunately, measurements conducted in contaminated areas had shown that even in places where the situation had seemed normal at the beginning, people were found with a high degree of radio-nuclides in their bodies. Scientists believe that this is the result of violation of basic rules of behavior and feeding. Children are under special medical control. In Belorussia there is a list of some 4,000 children whose thyroid glands were affected by the radiation. The possibility cannot be ruled [out] of some of the children developing serious diseases. A number of medical institutions have opened specialized laboratories where doctors regularly conduct preventive checkups of these children. [end recording]

New Satellite TV Stations Being Developed

LD1004224489 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] A new generation of satellite television communications receiving stations is being developed at the Iskra Production Association in Krasnoyarsk [video shows several satellite dishes and television monitors and video-recorder-like units on display]

In a year it will be possible to buy such satellite television communications receiving stations in the shops. They will be of interest to inhabitants of distant regions of the European part of the country—the Caucasus, Siberia, and the Far East. [video shows interview with G.M. Ragzin, chief of the design office of the Iskra Production Association, captioned identified by screen caption]. Ragzin says that the development of the receiving stations jointly with enterprises of the Ministry of the Electronics Industry is reaching completion. The stations provide satellite television reception via the Ekran and Moskva systems, and are of an international standard. They will allow central televison programs to reach many regions of the country,. One station can switch in to up to 20 television receivers. At present the Iskra Production Association is working on developing the (Gelikon) system satellite television communications

receiving stations, which can provide reception of four-program communications—experimental models will be appearing this year [video shows satellite dishes, electronic instrumentation, television monitors].

Military

More Events Relating to Air Defense Forces Day

Yazov, Moiseyev Attend Ceremony

PM1004110389 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 89 First Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Yurkin report: "In Honor of the Holiday"]

[Text] A festive meeting to mark Air Defense Forces Day was held in the Soviet Army Central Academic Theater on 7 April. It was attended by representatives of the Moscow public, servicemen from the capital's garrison, and Great Patriotic War and Air Defense Forces veterans.

The meeting's presidium comprised Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Army General M.A. Moiseyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; A.N. Soshnikov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Generals M.I. Sorokin and V.M. Arkhipov; Admiral of the Fleet A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Yu.A. Prokofyev, secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee; generals and officers; defense industry workers; and Air Defense Forces veterans.

The festive meeting was opened by Colonel General V.A. Silakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate.

Greetings messages to Air Defense servicemen were delivered by N.A. Kozlov, hero of the Soviet Union, major general of aviation, retired; USSR People's Deputy Major O.A. Bochkov; Doctor of Technical Sciences Yu.A. Kuznetsov; and Moscow teacher Ye.K. Lapina.

Colonel General V.V. Litvinov, first deputy commander of the Air Defense Forces, spoke at the festive meeting.

Air Defense Chief on Defensive Doctrine

LD0804234189 Moscow International Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Apr 89

[Excerpt] [Announcer] The second Sunday in April is Soviet Air Defense Forces Day. On the eve of this day, a group of journalists visited an Air Defense unit. Here is a report from our correspondent.

[Unidentified correspondent] Interest in the Soviet Army is currently running high. The Soviet Union is fleshing out the bones of its defensive military doctrine. It is unilaterally cutting its Armed Forces by half a million men. Will this process affect the Air Defense Forces, whose main task is to defend the airspace? The answer to this question was given by Army General Ivan Tretyak, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces:

The Air Defense Forces are purely defensive in nature, Army Gen Ivan Tretyak said. They fully reflect our defensive doctrine. Whether cuts in these forces need to be large or only small remains to be seen. No one these days is cutting their air force or cruise missiles; on the contrary, by the end of the next 5-year period cruise missiles will account for about 50 percent of Western airborne attack capacity. That is why the role and importance of the Air Defense Forces is growing in defensive military doctrine. Despite this, however, cuts in the Armed Forces have affected us, too: We are losing 50,000 men. What results is this going to have? Organizational structure changes—we are going to cut the number justified? After all, 2 years ago an aircraft piloted by the young West German Rust brazenly landed alongside the wall of the Kremlin and thus demonstrated that we had, to put it mildly, some aspects of our Air Defense that needed to be looked at, yet today we are cutting these forces?

On the Rust affair you are absolutely right, said Army Gen Tretyak. We are guilty from start to finish. As for the rest of it, he said, the Air Defense Forces have done a lot to rule out the possibility of illegal violation of the Soviet Union's airspace. The command system has been reorganized, the troops have been provided with more advanced equipment, and better training has begun for members of the Air Defense Forces. [passage omitted]

General Discusses Air Defense Forces

LD0904134189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 9 Apr 89

[Text] Today is the country's Air Defense Troops Day. On the occasion of this holiday, we have invited Colonel General of Aviation Igor Mikhailovich Maltsev, chief of the Main Staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces, into the studio.

[Maltsev] Dear comrade radio listeners, it already has become a fine tradition that we look on holidays as boundaries that allow us to assess the results of everyday labor and military activities. The Air Defense troops are one of the types of the Armed Forces which carry out combat tasks even in peacetime. The Law on the State Border of the USSR charges the Air Defense troops with the responsibility of protecting the motherland's air space, the border of which extends over more than 60,000 km. Just picture mentally this vast distance, which amounts to 1 and ½ times the length of the earth's equator and for which rocket troops, pilots, radar operators, signalsmen, and servicemen from other fields of expertise of the Air Defense Forces are responsible along with the Air Defense troops. All of them serve vigilantly, day and night, in all weather conditions.

We have the means to provide reliable defense for the peaceful labor of Soviet people: up-to-date anti-aircraft missile complexes, fighter-interceptors, radar stations, automated control systems, communications, and automation and remote control facilities, many of which are produced to the standard of international models. The experience of the front-ranking [peredovoy] units and subdivisions enables us to stop the development of negative trends and to prevent the repetition of errors and oversights.

We are aware that problems exist which require immediate solutions. After all, over-simplification and indulgence are still tenacious in training combat activities, as is the cramming of experts prior to holding target practice exercises. The lessons of celebrated events of May 1987, connected with the flight of an FRG light aircraft over Soviet territory with impunity, force us to evaluate the work of the troops today with all strictness and principledness, and to check it not against the standard of what has been achieved, but with the main task, that of guaranteeing the integrity of our airspace and the reliability of our air defense. I am obliged to say that its efficiency will not be negatively affected by the cutbacks in the Armed Forces of the Air Defense troops that have begun. We are dealing with precisely such an instance where quantitive changes dialectically move to a new and higher quality. Moreover, no one is taking responsibility for the integrity of the Soviet sky from us. We recall this every day, every hour, every minute.

Yazov Gives Order of the Day

PM1004111789 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 89 First Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 124" dated Moscow, 9 April 1989]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!
Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!
Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!
Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and designers in the defense industry!
Comrade veterans of the Air Defense Forces!

I greet and congratulate you on the holiday—Air Defense Forces Day!

This year this holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of intense labor by the Soviet people and their armed defenders to fulfill the decisions of the 27th party congress and the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. Active struggle is being waged to further deepen restructuring, to implement political reform and radical socioeconomic transformations, and to expand democratization and glasnost in Soviet society.

The implementation of the CPSU's foreign policy course is yielding weighty results. The Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles is in force. The process of unilateral reduction of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of other Warsaw Pact states is under way. In conformity with the new military doctrine, Soviet defense building is acquiring an increasingly defensive nature.

Air Defense Forces have a glorious combat history, abounding in vivid examples of courage, staunchness, and selflessness by soldiers when defending the gains of socialism. The process of restructuring all spheres of military collectives' life and activity is today gathering pace in the Air Defense Forces, just as it is in the USSR Armed Forces as a whole. Combat readiness and vigilance on combat alert duty are being enhanced, and soldiers' military skills and ideological-moral tempering are being strengthened. By specific actions the personnel are augmenting the glorious combat traditions of defending the socialist fatherland's airspace.

I wish the entire Air Defense Forces personnel, the defense industry workers, and the Air Defense Forces veterans further service and labor successes, as well as health and happiness.

To mark USSR Air Defense Forces Day I ORDER:

That a festive firework display be held today, 9 April 1989, at 2200 hours local time, in the hero-city of Moscow, the capital of our motherland, in the capitals of the union republics, and in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, Murmansk, and the hero-fortress of Brest.

I express confidence that the Air Defense Forces servicemen, loyal to Lenin's behests, will honorably perform the responsible tasks assigned to them in ensuring Soviet people's peaceful labor.
Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.